McKEAN COUNTY MINER.

OLSON & GILBERT, Proprietors.
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VOL. XXXI.
SMETHPORT, McKEAN COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1894.
NO. 30

Official Directory.

STATE.

[illegible] Robert E. Pattison,
[illegible] L. A. Watres,
[illegible] Samuel M. Jackson,
[illegible] David McM. Gregg,
[illegible] Affairs—Thos. J. Stewart.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

[illegible] A. G. Olmsted, Coudersport,
[illegible] Law Judge—Thomas A. Morrison,
[illegible] Congress—C. W. Stone, Warren,
[illegible] Anthony F. Hannon, Bradford,
[illegible] Assembly—W. E. Burdick, Bradford,
[illegible] North, Bradford,
[illegible] Sheridan Gorton, Smethport
[illegible] Walker, Bradford,
[illegible] W. Mitchell, Bradford
[illegible] Geo. C. Fagan, Bradford,
[illegible] Frank R. Foster, Smethport;
[illegible] Custer City; Thomas F.
[illegible]
[illegible] E. M. Kerns, Smethport,
[illegible] D. Gallup, D. F. Keefe,
[illegible] Young, Smethport; K. A. Roe,
[illegible] Brown, Eldred
[illegible]—Frank Baldwin, Duke
[illegible] Bradford,
[illegible] W. P. Eckels, Smethport.

BOROUGH.

[illegible] Hopkins,
[illegible] McKean, T. H. Purtle, James
[illegible] Lilgendahl, Frank Kerns, A.
[illegible] Holder, P. Ford,
[illegible] Burlingame,
[illegible] K. L. Keenan, F. W. Brownell,
[illegible] Mayo, R. J. Gifford, W.
[illegible] Hathne,
[illegible] Knapp
[illegible] D. C. Young, Wm. Hamer,
[illegible] Brownell,
[illegible] Election—J. C. Backus,
[illegible] Election—K. F. Waller, John

[illegible] of Court—Fourth Monday in [illegible] First Monday in June and October [illegible] Monday in December.

Lodge Directory.

[illegible] F. A. A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 388, [illegible] second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock [illegible] at Masonic Hall, Main street. [illegible] BROWNELL, W. M. [illegible] Sec'y.

[illegible] Smethport Lodge, No. 389, meets [illegible] o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall [illegible] degree 1st meeting of [illegible] degree on second, 3d degree on [illegible] degree on fourth meetings. L. A. BURDICK, N. G. [illegible] Sec'y.

[illegible] Smethport Encampment No. [illegible] first and third Wednesdays of each [illegible] F. Hall. [illegible], Chief Patriarch. [illegible], Scribe.

[illegible] McKean Post No. 347, meets First [illegible] evening of each month at [illegible] A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus [illegible] T. A. MORRISON, Com. [illegible], Adjutant.

[illegible] Meets Thursday afternoon at [illegible] W. Hall, Backus Block. MRS. SARAH M. VICKERY Prest. [illegible] CHAMBERS, Sec'y.

[illegible] OF ST. JOHN AND MALTA—Keystone [illegible] No. 77, meet 1st and 3d [illegible] in I. O. O. F. Hall. B. L. KNAPP, Em Com. [illegible], Chancellor,

[illegible] Smethport Lodge, No. 162, meets [illegible] and last Tuesday evenings of [illegible] the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus. CHAS. LEMMLER, M. W. [illegible], Recorder.

[illegible] Smethport Union, No. 503, meets on [illegible] fourth Wednesday evenings in [illegible] I. O. O. F. hall. K. L. KEENAN, President. [illegible] M. VICKERY, Secretary.

[illegible] M. Smethport Tent, No. 9, meets [illegible] evening at 7:30 in A. O. U. W. [illegible] Block. W. O. HOLDEN, Com. [illegible], R. K.

[illegible] Brown Hive, No. Meets in A [illegible] W. hall, Backus Block, Tuesday after [illegible] MRS. W. S. GIFFORD, Com. [illegible] PRATT, R. K.

[illegible] Smethport Branch 21, meets [illegible] and fourth Wednesdays of each month [illegible] hall, Backus block, at 7:30 p. m. JAMES LYNCH, Pres't. [illegible] CLARK, Rec. Secy.

[illegible] Meets every alternate Saturday [illegible] at 3 p. m., in the M. E. chapel. MRS. D. L. FISHER, Prest. [illegible] M. E. RICHMOND, Sec'y.

Churches.

[illegible] Rev. J. W. Wright, Pastor. Preaching [illegible] and 7:30 p. m. every Sunday. Sabbath [illegible] immediately after morning services [illegible] Sunday. Prayer Meeting [illegible] evenings at 7 o'clock. [illegible] Friday evenings at 7 o'clock [illegible] on Saturday evenings at 7.

[illegible] REV. G. W. HALLIWELL, pastor [illegible] Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. [illegible] directly after morning services [illegible] Wednesday evenings at 7 [illegible] prayer meeting at 7:30 [illegible] evening. Covenant meeting [illegible] before the first Sunday in each [illegible] and the Lord's supper [illegible] of every second month. [illegible]

[illegible] HENRY McCANDLESS, Rector [illegible] Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. [illegible] at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday [illegible] Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. [illegible] Chapel—East Smethport [illegible] HENRY McCANDLESS, Rector [illegible] Sunday at 3 p. m. [illegible] The Ladies' Guild meets [illegible]

[illegible] Catholic Church.—J. J. DALEY [illegible] Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 10:30 [illegible] school at 1 p. m. Services on [illegible] Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

[illegible] King's Corners school house [illegible] every Sabbath afternoon at [illegible] Sabbath school immediately [illegible] preaching.

[illegible] W. [illegible], Pastor. Services [illegible] Sunday morning at 10:30 a. m., 7:30 [illegible] school at 11:30 a. m.; Class [illegible] and after evening preaching. [illegible] meeting, Saturday 7:30 p. m. All [illegible]

[illegible] Church. J. M. Leech, pastor. Services [illegible] Sunday at 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School [illegible] Gospel Service Wednesday evening [illegible]

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

[illegible] D. A. STURGEON.

[illegible] & Sturgeon,

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J. W. Bouton,

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[illegible] MULLIN. T. F. MULLIN

Mullin & Mullin,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 15 Main Street, Bradford, [illegible]

F. R. Mayo,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Odd Fellows' [illegible] the Post Office, Smethport, Pa.

F. R. Cotter,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Eldred, Pa. Will [illegible] to all business entrusted to [illegible]

JAMES R. BENSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office on second Street,

COUDERSPORT, PA.

[illegible] A. A. BECK.

PECK & BECK,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

COUDERSPORT, PA.

[illegible] Second Sts., 2nd floor.

[illegible] JOHN ORMEROD.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Prompt attention given to calls day or night. Office one door east of W. T. Caller's drug store, village.

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Grand Central Hotel,

Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
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This hotel has recently been renovated and refurnished. The table and bar constantly supplied with the best the market affords. First class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

WRIGHT HOUSE,

Main Street, Smethport, Penn'a, B. F. Wright, Proprietor.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first class hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. First-class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

CHAUTAUQUA HOUSE

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This House has recently been greatly improved in all its appointments, making it one of the most convenient hotels in the county. Good beds and attentive clerks. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the season. A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

THE FLEMING HOTEL,

TWO DOORS NORTH OF BANK,

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This Hotel has been recently built and is newly furnished throughout in the latest style. First-class accommodations for the traveling public.

JOHN FLEMING, Proprietor.

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RECENTLY ENLARGED.

Fraley St., Kane, Penna.

RICK DONOVAN, - - PROPRIETOR

The LaMont is located four doors from the depot, and is equipped with all conveniences for the comfort of guests.

SARTWELL HOUSE,

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Having recently purchased the above Hotel, and made extensive improvements, I am prepared to cater to the traveling public.

C. S. KING, PROPRIETOR.

Hotel Capitol Cafe,

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Is now open to the public,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

LADIES' CAFE

on second floor and meals served at all hours.

Game in Season.

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Having taken possession of the above Hotel I am prepared to entertain my old friends, and new ones as well, in the proper manner. Come and see me.

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WM. M. VANBUREN, Proprietor.

First-class accommodations.

Free Bus to and from all trains.

THE NEW TIFFT HOUSE

JOHN HOOD, Prop'r,

Late of the ROYAL HOTEL, HAMILTON, CANADA.

RATES: $1.00 to $1.50. with Parlor and Bath, $1.50

ENTIRELY NEW, REMODELED AND [illegible] THROUGHOUT.

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BLACKSMITH SHOP,

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Having opened business in the above place, I am now prepared to do all kinds of repairing of wagons, horseshoeing &c. Satisfaction guaranteed.

I AM READY TO GIVE FIRST CLASS lessons on the **Piano** and **Organ**, **Voice Culture.** Terms for elementary piano lessons 50 cents; Intermediate piano lessons 75 cents; Voice Culture 50 cents; Pipe Organ $1. High class music studied, and care taken with the pupil. Sheet music can be obtained at a reasonable rate. Engagements can be made by applying to PROF. H. LOVEK, P. O. Box 86, or at Mr. C. K. Sartwell's.

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CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORK

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Carriage Painting A Specialty.

Pianos and Organs.

Should you want a Chickering, Knabe, Haines Brothers, Ivers & Pond or any first-class

PIANO,

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A. BLAKE,

180 Union Street, Olean, N. Y.

Newest Styles, Lowest Prices, Easiest Terms. Only Standard Makes.

E. L. SMITH, Gen'l Agt.

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Surgeon Dentist.

Twenty years of practice.

GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION.

Office over D. C. Young's new store.

BARBER SHOP,

Alfred Sturdvoint.

Next door to Gallup's Store, Main St.

Shaving and Hair-Dressing

In the latest style of art.

None but first-class workmen employed.

Alfred Sturdvoint, Surgeon Chiropodist. Corns removed in a few minutes without pain or soreness. Also treatment for Bunions and ingrowing nails.

BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

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The subscriber has purchased the blacksmith shop recently occupied by Charles Kreuger, on Mechanic street, near Gifford's saw-mill, where he is prepared to do first-class blacksmithing, including

HORSESHOEING.

Satisfaction guaranteed. He also manufactures

SLEIGHS.

Can Cure All Ordinary Lameness in Horse's Feet and Legs.

CHAS. W. LILGENDAHL.

Smethport, Aug. 6th, 1893.

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Are a symptom of Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Liver Complaint.

DR. BAXTER'S MANDRAKE

BITTERS

will cure the disease and remove yellowness from skin and eyes. Warranted to cure. Sold everywhere at 25 cts. per bottle.

For Sale by H. C. Wells.

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DRUG and BOOK STORE.

A Full Line of Drugs and Standard Patent Medicines.

A specialty of Perfumery, Box Stationery, Scrap Books, Card Albums, Celluloid Toilet Sets, Pocket Books, Writing Desks, Views, Dressing Cases, Family Bibles, Standard Authors, Christmas Cards, Excelsior Diaries.

All Kinds of Fancy Goods.

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IN ALL BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY AN EXPERIENCED FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

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CHARLES LEMMLER

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CARRIES A FINE STOCK OF

Harnesses, Trunks - - and Traveling Bags,

EQUAL TO ANY IN THE MARKET.

WHIPS IN EVERY STYLE. ALSO LAP DUSTERS.

The Celebrated Stock Food and Hoof Dressing.

EVERYTHING OF THE FINEST WORKMANSHIP AND LATEST STYLES.

GIVE ME A CALL,

And if I can't suit you, you can not be suited anywhere.

JOHN MILLER.

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CUTS OF LATEST STYLES

Free for the Inspection of Customers

Neatest of Fits Guaranteed.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

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Rochester Bohemian Export Lager and Pure Native Wines for Family Use.

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THE BLOOD is the source of health. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla to keep it pure and rich. Be sure to get HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

MONTEZUMA'S DAUGHTER.
BY A. RIDER HAGGARD.
AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," ETC.
[COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE AUTHOR.]

[CONTINUED.]

Now, all this news gave me much cause for thought.

Meanwhile I did this. Going to a notary, I caused him to prepare a deed which I translated into English. By this deed I vested all my fortune, except 200 pesos that I kept for my own use, in three persons, to hold the same on my behalf till I came to claim it. These three persons were my old master, Dr. Grimstone of Bungay, whom I knew for the honestest of men; my sister, Mary Wingfield, and my betrothed, Lily Bozard. I directed them by this deed, which for greater validity I signed upon the ship and caused to be witnessed by Captain Bell and two other Englishmen, to deal with the property according to their discretion, investing not less than half of it in the purchase of lands and putting the rest out to interest, which interest, with the rent of the lands, was to be paid to the said Lily Bozard for her own use for so long as she remained unmarried.

Also with the deed I executed a will by which I devised the most of my property to Lily Bozard, should she be unmarried at the date of my death, and the residue to my sister Mary. In the event of the marriage or death of Lily, then the whole was to pass to Mary and her heirs.

These two documents being signed and sealed, I delivered them, together with all my treasure and other goods, into the keeping of Captain Bell, charging him solemnly to hand them and my possessions to Dr. Grimstone of Bungay, by whom he would be liberally rewarded. This he promised to do, though not until he had urged me almost with tears to accompany them myself.

With the gold and deeds I sent several letters, to my father, my sister, my brother, Dr. Grimstone, Squire Bozard and lastly to Lily herself. In these letters I gave an account of my life and fortunes since I had come to Spain, for I gathered that others which I had sent had never reached England, and told them of my resolution to follow Garcia to the ends of the earth.

"Others," I wrote to Lily, "may think me a madman thus to postpone or perchance to lose a happiness which I desire above anything on earth, but you who understand my heart will not blame me, however much you may grieve for my decision. I could never be happy even at your side if I abandoned my search now. First must come the toil and then the rest, first the sorrow and then the joy. Do not fear for me. I feel that I shall live to return again, and if I do not return at least I am able to provide for you in such fashion that you need never be married against your will. While De Garcia lives I must follow him."

And here I may state that these letters and everything else that I sent came safely to Yarmouth.

And now Lily wept—first for joy because of my good fortune and then for sorrow because I had not come with my treasure, and when he had seen all and heard the deeds read by virtue of which Lily was a rich woman whether I lived or died the squire, her father, swore aloud and said that he had always thought well of me and kissed his daughter, wishing her joy of her luck. In short, all were pleased except my brother, who left the house without a word and straightway took to evil courses. But all talked loudly of my madness because I would not abandon the chase of vengeance but chose to follow him to the far Indies, though Squire Bozard took comfort from the thought that whether I lived or died the money was still his daughter's. Only Lily spoke up for me, saying, "Thomas has sworn an oath, and he does well to keep it, for his honor is at stake. Now I go to wait until he comes to me in this world or the next."

CHAPTER X.

THE LAND OF MONTEZUMA.

As it chanced, a large Spanish carak named Las Cinque Llagas, or The Five Wounds, was about to sail for Hispaniola, and having obtained a license to trade I took passage in her under my assumed name of D'Aila, passing myself off as a merchant. To further this deception I purchased goods to the value of 100 pesos, and of such nature as I was informed were most readily salable in the Indies, which merchandise I shipped with me. The vessel was full of Spanish adventurers, mostly ruffians of varied career and strange history, but none the less good companions enough when not in drink. By this time I could speak Castilian so perfectly and was so Spanish in appearance, that it was not difficult for me to pass myself off as one of their nation, and this I did, inventing a feigned tale of my parentage and of the reasons that led me to tempt the seas. For the rest, now, as ever, I kept my own counsel, and notwithstanding my reserve, for I would not mingle in their orgies, I soon became well liked by my comrades, chiefly because of my skill in ministering to their sickness.

Of our voyage to the Indies much could be written after the manner of sea tales, most of all of De Garcia, whom I encountered on a Spanish slaveship, where I found refuge after the loss of the carak, near the port of Santo Domingo. But I hasten now to write of my fortunes, both evil and good, and of my trials on account of De Garcia in the land of Montezuma, and of her whose story I have long delayed, Montezuma's daughter. From the power of De Garcia, for he was an officer in that abominable slaveship, I escaped by leaping into the sea.

In a drifting barrel I floated away when the murderous slaves thought the sharks were making food of me, and from death by starving I was spared through a fish that I snatched from the talons of a gull and devoured raw. The hard wood and iron bands of my tub shielded me from the teeth of a ravenous shark, and in it I floated through the breakers to the shores of a lowly lying land and into the mouth of a great river. At length, when the barrel drifted in not more than four feet of water, I slid down from it, and wading to the bank cast myself at length there to rest and thank God, who thus far had preserved me miraculously. Then I staggered to my feet and walked along the bank of the river till I came to a pool of rainwater, which on the tasting proved to be sweet and good. I drank, weeping for joy at the taste of the water, drank till I could drink no more, and let those who have stood in such a plight remember what water was to them, for no words of mine can tell it. After I had drunk and washed the brine from my face and body and been thus refreshed I cast myself down to sleep in the shade of a bush bearing white flowers, for I was utterly outworn.

When I opened my eyes again, it was night, and doubtless I should have slept on through many hours had it not been for a dreadful itch and pain that took me in every part till at length I sprang up and cursed in my agony. At first I was at a loss to know what occasioned this torment till I perceived that the air was alive with gnatlike insects which made a singing noise, and then settling on my flesh sucked blood and spat poison into the wound at one and the same time. These dreadful insects the Spaniards name mosquitoes. Nor were they the only flies, for hundreds of other creatures no bigger than a pin's head had fastened onto me like bulldogs to a baited bear, boring their heads into the flesh, where in the end they cause festers. They are named garrapatas by the Spanish, and I take them to be the young of the tick. Others there were also, too numerous to mention, and of every shape and size, though they had this in common—all bit and all were venomous.

Before the morning these plagues had driven me almost to madness, for in no way could I obtain relief from them. Toward dawn I went and lay in the water, thinking to lessen my sufferings, but before I had been there 10 minutes I saw a huge crocodile rise up from the mud beside me. I sprang away to the bank horribly afraid, for never before had I beheld so monstrous and evil looking a brute, to fall again into the clutches of the creatures, winged and crawling, that were waiting for me there by myriads.

But enough of these damnable insects!

At length the morning broke and found me in a sorry plight, for my face was swollen to the size of a pumpkin by the venom of the mosquitoes, and the rest of my body was in little better case. Moreover, I could not keep myself still because of the itching, but must run and jump like a madman. And whereto was I to run to through this huge swamp, in which I could see no shelter or sign of man? I could not guess, so since I must keep moving I followed the bank of the river, as I walked disturbing many crocodiles and loathsome snakes. Now, I knew that I could not live long in such suffering and determined to struggle forward till I fell down insensible and death put an end to my torments.

For an hour or more I went on thus till I came to a place that was clear of bush and reeds. Across this I skipped and danced, striking with my swollen hands at the gnats which buzzed about my head. Now the end was not far off, for I was exhausted and near to falling, when suddenly I came upon a party of men, brown in color and clothed with white garments, who had been fishing in the river. By them on the water were several canoes in which were loads of merchandise, and they were now engaged in eating. So soon as these men caught sight of me they uttered exclamations in an unknown tongue, and seizing weapons that lay by them, bows and arrows and wooden clubs set on their side with spikes of flinty glass, they made toward me as though to kill me.

Now I lifted up my hands praying for mercy, and seeing that I was unarmed and helpless the men laid down their arms and addressed me. I shook my head to show that I could not understand and pointed first to the sea and then to my swollen features. They nodded, and going to one of the canoes a man brought from it a paste of a brown color and aromatic smell. Then by signs he directed me to remove such garments as remained on me, the fashion of which seemed to puzzle them greatly. This being done, they proceeded to anoint my body with the paste, the touch of which gave me a most blessed relief from my intolerable itching and burning and, moreover, rendered my flesh distasteful to the insects, for after that they plagued me little.

When I was anointed, they offered me food—fried fish and cakes of meal, together with a most delicious hot drink covered with a brown and foaming froth that I learned to know afterward as chocolate. When I had finished eating, having talked awhile together in low tones, they motioned me to enter one of the canoes, giving me mats to lie on. I obeyed, and three other men came with me, for the canoe was large. One of these, a very grave man with a gentle face and manner, whom I took to be the chief of the party, sat down opposite to me, the other two placing themselves in the bow and stern of the boat, which they drove along by means of paddles. Then we started, followed by three other canoes, and before we had gone a mile utter weariness overpowered me, and I fell asleep.

I awoke much refreshed, having slept many hours, for now the sun was setting, and was astonished to find the grave looking man, my companion in the canoe, keeping watch over my sleep and warding the gnats from me with a leafy branch. His kindness seemed to show that I was in no danger of ill treatment, and my fears on that point being set at rest I began to wonder as to what strange land I had come and who its people might be. Soon, however, I gave over, having nothing to build on, and observed the scenery instead. Now we were paddling up a smaller river than the one on the banks of which I had been cast away and were no longer in the midst of marshes.

On either side of us was open land, or rather land that would have been open had it not been for the great trees, larger than the largest oak, which grew upon it, some of them of surpassing beauty. Up these trees climbed creepers that hung like ropes even from the topmost boughs, and among them were many strange and gorgeous flowering plants that seemed to cling to the bark as moss clings to a wall. In their branches also sat harsh voiced birds of brilliant colors and apes that barked and chattered at us as we went.

Just as the sun set over all this strange new scene the canoes came to a landing place built of timber, and we disembarked. Now it grew dark suddenly, and all I could discover was that I was being led along a good road. Presently we reached a gate, which, from the barking of dogs and the numbers of people who thronged about it, I judged to be the entrance to a town, and passing it we advanced down a long street with houses on either side. At the doorway of the last house my companion halted, and taking me by the hand led me into a long, low room lit with lamps of earthenware. Here some women came forward and kissed him, while others, whom I took to be servants, saluted him by touching the floor with one hand. Soon, however, all eyes were turned on me, and many eager questions were asked of the chief, of which I could only guess the purport.

When all had gazed their fill, supper was served, a rich meal of many strange meats, and of this I was invited to partake, which I did, seated on a mat and eating of the dishes that were placed upon the ground by the women. Among these I noticed one girl who far surpassed all the others in grace, though none were unpleasing to the eye. She was dark indeed, but her features were regular and her eyes fine. Her figure was tall and straight, and the sweetness of her face added to the charm of her beauty. I mention this girl here for two reasons—first, because she saved me once from sacrifice and once from torture, and, secondly, because she was none other than that woman who afterward became known as Mariña, the mistress of Cortes, without whose aid he had never conquered Mexico. But at this time she did not guess that it was her destiny to bring her country of Anahuac beneath the cruel yoke of the Spaniard.

From the moment of my entry I saw that Marina, as I will call her, for her Indian name is too long to be written, took pity on my forlorn state and did what lay in her power to protect me from vulgar curiosity and to minister to my wants. It was she who brought me water to wash in, and a clean robe of linen to replace my foul and tattered garments, and a cloak fashioned of bright feathers for my shoulders.

When supper was done, a mat was given me to sleep on in a little room apart, and here I lay down, thinking that, though I might be lost forever to my own world, at least I had fallen among a people who were gentle and kindly, and, moreover, as I saw from many tokens, no savages. One thing, however, disturbed me—I discovered that, though I was well treated, also I was a prisoner, for a man armed with a copper spear slept across the doorway of my little room. Before I lay down I looked through the wooden bars which served as a protection to the window place and saw that the house stood upon the border of a large open space, in the midst of which a great pyramid towered a hundred feet or more into the air. On the top of this pyramid was a building of stone which I took to be a temple, and rightly, in front of which a fire burned. Marveling what the purpose of this great work might be, and in honor of what faith it was erected, I went to sleep.

On the morrow I was to learn.

Here it may be convenient for me to state, what I did not discover till afterward, that I was in the city of Tabasco, the capital of one of the southern provinces of Anahuac, which is situated at a distance of some hundreds of miles from the central city of Tenoctitlan, or Mexico. The river where I had been cast away was the Rio de Tabasco, where Cortes landed in the following year, and my host, or rather my captor, was the cazique, or chief, of Tabasco, the same man who subsequently presented Marina to Cortes.

Thus it came about that, with the exception of a certain Aguilar, who, with some companions, was wrecked on the coast of Yucatan six years before, I was the first white man who ever dwelt among the Indians. This Aguilar was rescued by Cortes, though his companions were all sacrificed to Huitzel, the horrible war god of the country. But the name of the Spaniards was already known to the Indians, who looked on them with superstitious fear, for in the year previous to my being cast away the hidalgo Hernandez de Cordova had visited the coast of Yucatan and fought several battles with the natives, and earlier in the same year of my arrival Juan de Grijalva had come to this very river of Tabasco. Thus it came about that I was set down as one of this strange new nation of Teules, as the Indians named the Spaniards, and therefore as an enemy for whose blood the gods were thirsting.

I awoke at dawn, much refreshed with sleep, and having washed and clothed myself in the linen robes that were provided for me I came into the large room, where food was given me. Scarcely had I finished my meal when my captor, the cazique, entered, accompanied by two men whose appearance struck terror to my heart. In countenance they were fierce and horrible. They wore black robes embroidered with mystic characters in red, and their long and tangled hair was matted together with some strange substance. These men, whom all present, including the chief, or cazique, seemed to look on with the utmost reverence, glared at me with a fierce glee that made my blood run cold. One of them indeed tore open my white robe and placed his filthy hand upon my heart, which beat quickly enough, counting its throbs aloud while the other nodded at his words. Afterward I learned that he was saying that I was very strong.

Glancing round to find the interpretation of this act upon the faces of those about me, my eyes caught those of the girl Marina, and there was that in them which left me in little doubt. Horror and pity were written there, and I knew that some dreadful death overshadowed me. Before I could do anything, before I could even think, I was seized by the priests, or pabas, as the Indians name them, and dragged from the room, all the household following us except Marina and the cazique. Now I found myself in a great square or market place bordered by many fine houses of stone and lime, and some of mud, which was filling rapidly with a vast number of people, men, women and children, who all stared at me as I went toward the pyramid on the top of which the fire burned. At the foot of this pyramid I was led into a little chamber hollowed out in its thickness, and here my dress was torn from me by more priests, leaving me naked except for a cloth about my loins and a chaplet of bright flowers which was set upon my head. In this chamber were three other men—Indians—who, from the horror on their faces, I judged to be also doomed to death.

Presently a drum began to beat high above us, and we were taken from the chamber and placed in a procession of many priests, I being the first among the victims. Then the priests set up a chant, and we began the ascent of a pyramid, following a road that wound round and round its bulk till it ended on a platform at its summit, which may have measured 40 paces in the square. Hence the view of the surrounding country was very fine, but in that hour I scarcely noticed it, having no care for prospects, however pleasing. On the farther side of the platform were two wooden towers 50 feet or so in height. These were the temples of the gods—Huitzel, god of war, and Quetzal, god of the air—whose hideous effigies, carved in stone, grinned at us through the open doorways. In the chambers of these temples stood small altars, and on the altars were large dishes of gold, containing the hearts of those who had been sacrificed on the yesterday. These chambers, moreover, were incrusted with every sort of filth. In front of the temples stood the altar whereon the fire burned eternally, and before it was a hog backed block of black marble of the size of an inn drinking table, and a great carven stone shaped like a wheel, measuring some 10 feet across, with a copper ring in its center.

All these things I remembered afterward, though at the time I scarcely seemed to see them, for hardly were we arrived at the platform when I was seized and dragged to the wheel shaped stone. Here a hide girdle was put round my waist and secured to the ring by a rope long enough to enable me to run to the edge of the stone and no farther. Then a flint pointed spear was given to me and spears were given also to the two captives who accompanied me, and it was made clear to me by signs that I must fight with them, it being their part to leap upon the stone and mine to defend it. Now I thought that if I could kill these two poor creatures perhaps I myself should be allowed to go free, and so to save my life I prepared to take theirs if I could. Presently the head priest gave a signal commanding the two men to attack me, but they were so lost in fear that they did not even stir. Then the priests began to flog them with leather girdles till at length, crying out with pain, they ran at me. One reached the stone and leaped upon it a little before the other, and I stuck the spear through his arm. Instantly he dropped his weapon and fled, and the other man fled also, for there was no fight in them, nor would any flogging bring them to face me again.

Seeing that they could not make them brave, the priests determined to have done with them. Amid a great noise of music and chanting, he whom I had smitten was seized and dragged to the hog backed block of marble, which in truth was a stone of sacrifice. On this he was cast down, breast upward, and held so by five priests, two gripping his hands, two his legs and one his head. Then, having donned a scarlet cloak, the head priest, the same who had felt my heart, uttered some kind of prayer, and raising a curved knife of the flintlike glass or itztli struck open the poor wretch's breast at a single blow and made the ancient offering to the sun.

As he did this all the multitude in the place below, in full view of whom this bloody game was played, prostrated themselves, remaining on their knees till the offering had been thrown into the golden censer before the statue of the god Huitzel. Thereon the horrible priests, casting themselves on the body, carried it with shouts to the edge of the pyramid, or teocalli, and rolled it down the steep sides. At the foot of the slope it was lifted and borne away by certain men who were waiting, for what purpose I did not know at that time.

Struck open the poor wretch's breast and made the ancient offering to the sun.

Scarcely was the first victim dead when the second was seized and treated in a like fashion, the multitude prostrating themselves as before. And then last of all came my turn. I felt myself seized and my senses swam, nor did I recover them till I found myself lying on the accursed stone, the priests dragging at my limbs and head, my breast strained upward till the skin was stretched as tight as that of a drum, while over me stood the human devil in his red mantle, the glass knife in his hand. Never shall I forget his wicked face, maddened with the lust for blood, or the glare in his eyes as he tossed back his matted locks. But he did not strike at once; he gloated over me, pricking me with the point of his knife. It seemed to me that I lay there for years while the paba aimed and pointed with the knife, but at last, through a mist that gathered before my eyes, I saw it flash upward. Then, when I thought that my hour had come, a hand caught his arm in midair and held it, and I heard a voice whispering.

What was said did not please the priest, for suddenly he howled aloud and made a dash toward me to kill me, but again his arm was caught before the knife fell. Then he withdrew into the temple of the god Quetzal, and for a long while I lay upon the stone, suffering the agonies of a hundred deaths, for I believed that it was determined to torture me before I died, and that my slaughter had been staid for this purpose.

At length I heard footsteps and shut my eyes, for I could bear the sight of that dreadful knife no longer. But, behold! no knife fell. Suddenly my hands were loosed, and I was lifted to my feet, on which I never hoped to stand again. Then I was borne to the edge of the teocalli, for I could not walk, and there my would be murderer, the priest, having first shouted some words to the spectators below that caused them to murmur like a forest when the wind stirs it, clasped me in his blood stained arms and kissed me on the forehead. Now it was for the first time that I noticed my captor, the cazique, standing at my side, grave, courteous and smiling. As he had smiled when he handed me to the pabas, so he smiled when he took me back from them. Then, having been cleansed and clothed, I was led to the sanctuary of the god Quetzal and stood face to face with the hideous image there, staring at the golden censer that was to have received my heart while the priests uttered prayers. Thence I was supported down the winding road of the pyramid till I came to its foot, where my captor, the cazique, took me by the hand and led me through the people who, it seemed, now regarded me with some strange veneration. The first person that I saw when we reached the house was Marina, who looked at me and murmured some soft words that I could not understand. Then I was suffered to go to my chamber, and there I passed the rest of the day prostrated by all that I had undergone. Truly I had come to a land of devils!

And now I will tell how it was that I came to be saved from the knife. Marina, having taken some liking to me, pitied my sad fate, and being very quick witted she found a way to rescue me, for when I had been led off to sacrifice she spoke to the cazique, her lord, bringing it to his mind that by common report Montezuma, the emperor of Anahuac, was disturbed as to the Teules, or Spaniards, and desired much to see one. Now, she said, I was evidently a Teule, and Montezuma would be angered indeed if I were sacrificed in a faroff town instead of being sent to him, to sacrifice if he saw fit. To this the cazique answered that the words were wise, but that she should have spoken them before, for now the priests had got hold of me, and it was hopeless to save me from their grip.

"Nay," answered Marina, "there is this to be said. Quetzal, the god to whom this Teule is to be offered, was a white man. [Quetzal, or more properly Quetzalcoatl, was the divinity who is fabled to have taught the natives of Anahuac all the useful arts, including those of government and policy. He was white skinned and dark haired. Finally he sailed from the shores of Anahuac for the fabulous country of Tlapallan in a bark of serpents' skins. But, before he sailed he promised that he would return again with a numerous progeny. This promise was remembered by the Aztecs, and it was largely on account of it that the Spaniards were enabled to conquer the country, for they were supposed to be his descendants. Perhaps Quetzalcoatl was a Norseman! Vide sagas of Eric the Red and of Thorfinn Karlsefne.] And it may well happen that this man is one of his children. Will it please the god that his child should be offered to him? At the least, if the god is not angered, Montezuma will certainly be wroth and wreak a vengeance on you and the priests."

Now, when the cazique heard this he saw that Marina spoke truth, and hurrying up the teocalli he caught the knife as it was in the act of falling upon me. At first the head priest was angered and called out that this was sacrilege, and when the cazique had told him his mind he understood that he would do wisely not to run a risk of the wrath of Montezuma. So I was loosed and led into the sanctuary, and when I came out the paba announced to the people that the god had declared me to be one of his children, and it was for this reason that then and thereafter they treated me with reverence.

CHAPTER XI.

THE SAVING OF GUATEMOC.

Now, after this dreadful day I was kindly dealt with by the people of Tabasco, who gave me the name of Teule, or Spaniard, and no longer sought to put me to sacrifice. Far from it indeed, I was well clothed and fed and suffered to wander where I would, though always under care of guards who, had I escaped, would have paid for it with their lives.

I learned that on the morrow of my rescue from the priests messengers were dispatched to Montezuma, the great king, acquainting him with the history of my capture and seeking to know his pleasure concerning me. But the way to Tenoctitlan was far, and many weeks passed before the messengers returned again. Meanwhile I filled the days learning the Maya language and also something of that of the Aztecs, which I practiced with Marina and others, for Marina was not a Tabascan, having been born at Painalla, on the southeastern borders of the empire. But her mother sold her to merchants in order that Marina's inheritance might come to another child of hers by a second marriage, and thus in the end the girl fell into the hands of the cazique of Tabasco.

Also I learned something of the history and customs and of the picture writing of the land and how to read it, and, moreover, I obtained great repute among the Tabascans by my skill in medicine, so that in time they grew to believe that I was indeed a child of Quetzal, the good god. And the more I studied this people the less I could understand of them. In most ways they were equal to any nation of our own world of which I had knowledge. None are more skilled in the arts; few are better architects or boast of purer laws. Moreover, they were brave and had patience. But their faith was the canker at the root of the tree. In precept it was noble and had much in common with our own, such as the rite of baptism, but I have told what it was in practice.

When I had lived a month in Tabasco, I had learned enough of the language to talk with Marina, with whom I grew friendly, though no more, and it was from her that I gathered the most of my knowledge, and also many hints as to the conduct necessary to my safety. In return I taught her something of my own faith and of the customs of the Europeans, and it was the knowledge which she gained from me which afterward made her so useful to the Spaniards and prepared her to accept their religion, giving her insight into the ways of white people.

So I abode for four months and more in the house of the cazique of Tabasco, who carried his kindness toward me to the length of offering me his sister in marriage. To this proposal I said no as gently as I might, and he marveled at it, for the girl was fair. Indeed so well was I treated that had it not been that my heart was far away, and because of the horrible rites of their religion, which I was forced to witness almost daily, I could have learned to love this gentle, skilled and industrious people.

At length, when full four months had passed away, the messengers returned from the court of Montezuma, having been much delayed by swollen rivers and other accidents of travel. So great was the importance that the emperor attached to the fact of my capture, and so desirous was he to see me at his capital, that he had sent his own nephew, the Prince Guatemoc, to fetch me and a great escort of warriors with him.

I had learned enough of the language to talk with Marina.

Never shall I forget my first meeting with this prince, who afterward became my dear companion and brother in arms. When the escort arrived, I was away from the town shooting deer with the bow and arrow, a weapon in the use of which I had such skill that all the Indians wondered at me, not knowing that twice I had won the prize at the butts on Bungay common. Our party being summoned by a messenger, we returned bearing our deer with us. On reaching the courtyard of the cazique's house, I found it filled with warriors most gorgeously attired, and among them one more splendid than the rest. He was young, very tall and broad, most handsome in face and having eyes like those of an eagle, while his whole aspect breathed majesty and command. His body was incased in a cuirass of gold, over which hung a mantle made of the most gorgeous feathers, exquisitely set in bands of different colors. On his head he wore a helmet of gold surmounted by the royal crest, an eagle, standing on a snake fashioned in gold and gems. On his arms, and beneath his knees, he wore circlets of gold and gems, and in his hand was a copper bladed spear. Round this man were many nobles, dressed in a somewhat similar fashion, except that the most of them wore a vest of quilted cotton in place of the gold cuirass and a jeweled panache of the plumes of birds instead of the royal symbol.

This was Guatemoc, Montezuma's nephew and afterward the last emperor of Anahuac. So soon as I saw him I saluted him in the Indian fashion by touching the earth with my right hand, which I then raised to my head. But Guatemoc, having scanned me with his eye as I stood, bow in hand, attired in my simple hunter's dress, smiled frankly and said:

"Surely, Teule, if I know anything of the looks of men, we are too equal in our birth, as in our age, for you to salute me as a slave greets his master." And he held his hand to me.

And I took it, answering with the help of Marina, who was watching this great lord with eager eyes:

"It may be so, prince, but though in my own country I am a man of repute and wealth here I am nothing but a slave snatched from the sacrifice."

"I know it," he said, frowning. "It is well for all here that you were so snatched before the breath of life had left you, else Montezuma's wrath had fallen on this city." And he looked at the cazique, who trembled, such in those days was the terror of Montezuma's name.

Then he asked me if I was a Teule, or Spaniard. I told him that I was no Spaniard, but one of another white race who had Spanish blood in his veins. This saying seemed to puzzle him, for he had never so much as heard of any other white race, so I told him something of my story, at least so much of it as had to do with my being cast away.

When I had finished, he said: "If I have understood aright, Teule, you say you are no Spaniard, yet that you have Spanish blood in you and came hither in a Spanish ship, and I find this story strange. Well, it is for Montezuma to judge of those matters, so let us talk of them no more. Come and show me how you handle that great bow of yours. Did you bring it with you, or did you fashion it here? They tell me, Teule, that there is no such archer in the land."

So I came up and showed him the bow, which was of my own make and would shoot an arrow some 60 paces farther than any that I saw in Anahuac, and we fell into talk on matters of sport and war, Marina helping out my want of language, and before that day was done we had grown friendly.

For a week the Prince Guatemoc and his company rested in the town of Tabasco, and all the time we three talked much together. Soon I saw that Marina looked with eyes of longing on the great lord, partly because of his beauty, rank and might, and partly because she wearied of her captivity in the house of the cazique and would share Guatemoc's power, for Marina was ambitious. She tried to win his heart in many ways, but he seemed not to notice her, so that at last she spoke more plainly and in my hearing.

"You go hence tomorrow, prince," she said softly, "and I have a favor to ask of you, if you will listen to your handmaid."

"Speak on, maiden," he answered.

"I would ask this, that if it pleases you you will buy me of the cazique, my master, or command him to give me up to you, and take me with you to Tenoctitlan."

Guatemoc laughed aloud. "You put things plainly, maiden," he said, "but know that in the city of Tenoctitlan my royal wife and cousin, Tecuichpo, awaits me, with her three other ladies, who, as it chances, are somewhat jealous."

Now Marina flushed beneath her brown skin, and for the first and last time I saw her gentle eyes grow hard with anger as she answered:

"I asked you to take me with you, prince. I did not ask to be your wife or love."

"But perchance you meant it," he said dryly.

"Whatever I may have meant, prince, it is now forgotten. I wished to see the great city and the great king, because I weary of my life here and would myself grow great. You have refused me, but perhaps a time will come when I shall grow great in spite of you, and then I may remember the shame that has been put upon me against you, prince, and all your royal house."

Again Guatemoc laughed and of a sudden grew stern.

"You are overbold, girl," he said, "for less words than these many a one might find herself stretched upon the stone of sacrifice. But I will forget them, for your woman's pride is stung, and you know not what you say. Do you forget them also, Teule, if you have understood."

Then Marina turned and went, her bosom heaving with anger and outraged love or pride, and as she passed me I heard her mutter, "Yes, prince, you may forget, but I shall not."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

One hundred years ago the Japanese were so separated from the remainder of mankind that so far as any intercourse was concerned they might almost as well have inhabited the moon.

AN ENGINEER TALKS.

HE ANSWERS A FEW QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY VOORHEES.

Shows His Loss of Wages Under a Democratic Administration—Immigration One of the Curses of the American Laboring Man—Advice to Congress.

To the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Chairman Finance Committee, United States Senate, Washington:

DEAR SIR—Your circular letter of inquiry at hand and contents noted. In reply will say:

First—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Second—I am not in possession of any means whereby I could inform you accurately as to the number of people employed in the various industries in my district.

Third—The wool industry is one of the most permanent here. The wages of labor have been reduced 24 per cent and employment reduced about one-third. As to my own vocation I would give you a few samples for comparison:

I had steady employment since 1883 until March, 1893, when I had to go on what in railroad phrase is called "the extra list." In March, 1893, I earned $68; in April, $41; May, $33.50; June, $54; July, $18.00; August, $16; September, $47.10; October, our most prosperous month, $111.00; November, $106; December, $87. In 1892 I earned for the same time as given in 1893 as follows: March, 1892, $105; April, $93, and was on leave six days; May, $113; June, $143; July, $139; August, $180; September, $80, and on leave 15 days; October, $149; November, $163; December, $144.30. So far in 1894 I averaged about $40 per month.

Fourth—My industry from a workingman's standpoint is at present in a depressed condition.

Fifth—The expenditures of the families of workingmen have been lessened by reason of a reduction of wages and lack of work during the past 12 months.

Sixth—I had been working full time of 26 days per month if I so desired.

Seventh—A reduction of import duties, in my opinion, would cause more idleness.

Eighth—It is also a peculiar question for me to answer as to the best methods of placing the industries upon a prosperous basis because I never was educated to make a good statesman. But it seems that such men as you and the rest of congress should be able to fathom these questions out and act honestly and not lay back in your seats and watch an honest man giving his honest views for no other purpose than for you to misconstrue them and make political capital out of them and feed them to ignorant foreigners for your re-election. This is not mainly for your benefit, but for all senators and representatives.

Ninth—Immigration is one of the curses to the American laboring man. I look at it as a living disgrace on all American statesmen for stooping so low as to aid the bidding of foreign steamship companies for the mere pittance of a free pass over the ocean or to be so cowardly as to be afraid to lose a few ignorant foreign votes.

If we had a few more men like the Hon. W. E. Chandler, we could adopt some wholesome laws on that subject. Have you got the manhood to co-operate with such men and take a stand on that subject?

It seems to be the general opinion of every one in my district that if congress would adjourn and its members go home business would revive and confidence would come again.

This is all I can enlighten you, and hoping it will be of some benefit to you I am, yours respectfully,

J. W. REEDY,
Engineer U. P. Railway.

Japanese Woolen Manufacturers.

The competition that our woolen manufacturers are likely to meet with in a few years from Japan is considerable. Japanese buyers of raw wool in Australia continue to work away quietly and unobtrusively, and if their operations have not been large in the aggregate they have been at least constant. There is nothing in the present outlook more cheering in a small way than this gradually growing consumption of Australian wool by our Japanese friends, and we would add just here that there are no buyers in the market more pleasant to do business with than these same Japanese. With characteristic aptness they soon acquire an expert knowledge of the merits and demerits of the different classes of wool, and they act upon their knowledge with great shrewdness and confidence.

In the Dismal Swamp.

Dog Days.

Democrats must hurry up and bear in mind that dog days are fast approaching. The Wilson bill, the income tax, the industrial army, Walter Q. Gresham, D. W. Voorhees and W. C. P. Breckinridge will make Democracy sweat if all must ride through the heated term.

Free Traders and Mugwumps.

The Lexow investigating committee has shown that New York city is the metropolitan center of political disease. It is also the chief agency for free trade, and as a result of the corruption which has been shown there, at Gravesend and in Brooklyn, free trade presidents were elected. The "holier than thou" free trade Mugwump attempts in off years to purify local politics, but in presidential years he accepts the co-operation of corruption to fasten free trade upon the country.

Save the Income First.

The mass meeting held at New York to protest against the passage of an income tax would have been more praiseworthy had it demanded the postponement of all tariff discussion in order that labor might be given the uninterrupted right to earn an income. A fractional tax upon possible savings is as nothing compared to a loss of [illegible] or [illegible] in a man's daily income.

McKean County Miner.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Payable in ADVANCE, one year $1.25; six months, 75 cents, three months, 50 cents. If not paid in advance, $1.50 will be charged.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Legal advertisements 1½ cents per line for each insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application. Executors and administrators notices $2.00 each for six insertions.

Professional cards, not exceeding one inch $5.00 per year.

Obituary notices over five lines, two cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

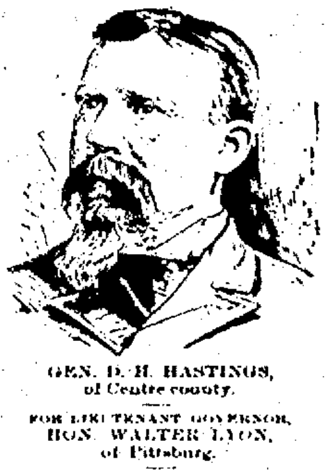
All communications should be addressed to

OLSON & GILBERT,
Editors and Publishers.

Smethport, Pa., July 27, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,



GEN. D. H. HASTINGS,
of Centre county.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. WALTER LYON,
of Pittsburg.

FOR SEC'Y OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
GEN. JAMES LATTA,
of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. AMOS H. MYLIN,
of Lancaster county.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT-LARGE,
HON. GALUSHA A. GROW,
of Susquehanna county.
HON. GEORGE F. HUFF,
of Westmoreland county.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS
HON. CHARLES W. STONE,
of Warren county.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,
HERMAN H. NORTH,
of Bradford,
GEORGE GRIFFITHS,
of Kane.

FOR CORONER,
E. R. SHERMAN,
of Bradford.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER
WALTER OSTRANDER,
of Liberty Township.

THERE was $3,300,000 in gold exported last week.

READ comments of the southern press on the tariff question.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND on one side, Senators Gorman, Jones, Harris and Vest on the other. Which will you believe? There is a good sized contraband in the woodpile.

THE pension bill *carrying an appropriation* of $150,000 passed the United States senate on Wednesday.—Port Allegany *Reporter*. The intelligent compositor evidently got his work in last week on the *Reporter*. This $150,000 pension bill spoken of by our esteemed contemporary undoubtedly meets the Democratic view better than the $150,000,000 pension bill that did pass the senate.

THE Glorious Fourth is a thing of the past, and there will not be reasonable excuse for any one to get drunk until next year unless, perchance, the *Democrats sweep* the country in the fall.—*Enterprise*. There will be a fearful drought in the Democratic camp, before they ever sweep the country *again*. They are sweeping the country now, but it is a sweep that wipes out all the industries of the country.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is a warm friend of the poor man. He is very anxious to have coal and iron placed upon the free list, because the poor man uses so much of those articles. But on sugar he is willing to have a duty of 45 per cent. *ad valorem, for* the reason that *sugar* is a luxury that the poor man does not need. The honest voter, who desired a change in 1892, when he could get sugar for 4 1 2 and 5 cents per pound, will kindly bear in mind the above facts when he casts his next ballot.

CLIFTON R. BRECKENRIDGE, of Arkansas, who was really the cause of Judge Clayton's murder, having been *defeated for renomination* to Congress in the second district in that state, has been rewarded by President Cleveland in receiving the appointment of Minister to Russia. The government of Russia will be somewhat surprised at the action of the government of the United States in sending a man as Minister to their country, who did all in his power to destroy his own government at home. But wonders never cease. Daniel Sickles, or some democrat who had fought to preserve the country would have been more acceptable to Russia and shown that we appreciate the great kindness that Russia displayed towards the United States, when France and England were on the *eve of recognizing* the southern confederacy.

CONGRESSMAN W. A. STONE'S immigration bill has finally passed the House. It's measures are all right with one exception, and that is the Consular inspection clause. There is *too wide* a scope about the measure; temptation will be thrown in the Consul's way on every hand; scoundrels with means, wishing to escape the toils of the law in *foreign* countries, will throw out inducements to our consuls that will be so tempting, that in many cases, they will yield, and thus avoid the immigration law. Place the responsibility upon the foreign powers, and we have some redress. But Consuls as immigration inspectors in a foreign port would be *of little use*, as in most cases they would be unacquainted with the parties seeking passage. The Act would be very commendable with the consular inspection clause *repealed*, and *foreign* powers made the sponsor for the immigrant's good behavior.

HOPES OF THE WILSON BILL DESTROYED.

Last Monday, Senator Gorman dealt the tariff bill its death blow. The President, on Wednesday before, had given it an almost fatal wound, but on Monday, Gorman finished the little weakling, that had been the pet of Prof. Wilson. But the poor thing had received so much medicine from the Senate that it was hardly able to sit up without being bolstered. The President's letter to Wilson has raised a *storm in the Senate*, the likes of which never was known before. Gorman's hot shot poured into the President on Monday is without precedent. There is no question about the end of the tariff bill, even if the two houses should be able to agree upon some kind of a compromise bill. It would come to the President in such a shape that there would be but one way for the chief executive out of the difficulty and that would be a veto. Seventeen months of Democratic rule and what *has been accomplished? Nothing.* And the Democratic party so badly demoralized that they are unable to agree on any single question. A little more rope and they will *hang* themselves.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

Grant's maxim used to be, "never *do that which your opponent desires.*" Below we give the opinion of the London *News* on the tariff question in this country, from their standpoint. It should satisfy any American citizen that England is not working for the advancement of the interests of the United States.

The bill left the House of Representatives as a large and liberal installment of tariff reform. To say that it *was reform in the direction of free trade* is only to use a term that will make it generally intelligible in this country. But free trade, as we understand it here, has but a small place in the esteem of American parties. Those parties might be more fairly described as absolute and as limited protectionists. *The House of Representatives* passed a bill which freed many industries from the shackles imposed by the McKinley tariff, but which still recognized the duty of the legislature to guard the American manufacturer against the foreigner. The only question at issue was as to *the amount of protection required.* The bill of the House of Representatives tended to reduce it; the *amendments* of the Senate have tended to restore it to something like its former force. But the Senate has been but partially successful, and the conference between the two houses will probably result in a compromise which will get rid of the worst iniquities of the McKinley tariff. In so far as it gets rid of them, it will, of course, benefit the English producer by benefitting his American customer. To say more might, even at this stage of the measure, create a prejudice against it *in the minds of Americans.* Economic heresy is so deeply rooted in opinion on the other side of the Atlantic that it is still a valid reproach against a tariff measure that it may possibly promote the welfare of the *foreigner*. The true theory of the free trade is, of course, that any gain of this sort on one side is necessarily a gain on the other, and that the seller best prospers by promoting the welfare of the person to whom he sells. Our benefits under any American tariff law do not, of course, begin until they *have* first reached the millions of the population of the United States.

"A DELICATE SUBJECT."

"I know that in present conditions," writes President Cleveland of the Senate sugar schedule, "this is a delicate subject."

Rather! Almost as "delicate subject" as a rope in a family one of whose members has been hanged. A "delicate subject" for the President himself, whose administration is involved and who is willing to see a duty on sugar for the benefit of the sugar *trust* so there is none on coal and iron.

Secretary Carlisle, who drew the schedule which Chairman Wilson denounces as the offspring of corruption so serious that *the House* is justified in refusing an adjournment until refined sugar is on the free list, must *agree* with President Cleveland in thinking sugar a "delicate subject." So must Senator Camden, who swore he did not speculate in sugar trust shares, and now has to free himself *from the* charge that he did. Senator McPherson and his cook must deem it "a delicate subject." So must Senator Ransom, of North Carolina. The other Senators who lied about their sugar speculations must think it a most "delicate subject," and so must Senator Gray and his associates on the Investigating Committee who are trying to find out which Senators have lied and perjured themselves.

To them all sugar must seem a most "delicate subject." President Cleveland was right, and before the country is through every one will agree that a sugar schedule whose corrupt relations extend from the Treasury to the Senate and include the Democratic party, its Administration and its leaders in the Senate is in all senses a "delicate subject."—*Philadelphia Press.*

DEMOCRAT PRESS COMMENTS

"Herald," Birmingham, Ala.

The Conference Committee is composed of fourteen members, and eight are democrats. *Four of these democrats are ex-confederates* and the other four are either Southerners or *Southern sympathizers.* These eight democrats will shape the tariff bill. This placing of the tariff *bill* in the hands of the South is very distasteful to the Northern Republican press. Yet it is merely incidental that the South should predominate on the committee. It only goes to show that southern Senators and Representatives have taken the lead in public affairs by virtue of their brains, their experience and long terms of service. In the House the Northern Democrats are comparative newcomers and they *must tarry* at Jericho until their beards are grown.

Hoke Smith's Atlanta "Journal."

Are we to follow Grover Cleveland or Senator Smith? Does Cleveland or Smith *represent* the Democratic idea of tariff *reform?* Smith talks about the protectionist element in the Democratic party. We recognize no such element. *The Democratic party is not a party of protection, and a man who believes in protection cannot honestly call himself a Democrat.* It would be better for the Democratic party if every such man as Smith would pack up his duds and go over into *the camp of the* enemy. If they are strong enough to control the action of the party on the question of tariff legislation they will do it far more injury than could be accomplished by all its open foes.

ANOTHER GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

The steamer Faraday, on July 2d, finished laying an ocean cable across the Atlantic ocean in the short space of twelve days. This time a few years ago would have been considered good speed, but to lay a cable of that length it seems marvelous.

THE kaleidoscopic changes that are going on in the United States Senate are somewhat remarkable. At present Senator Hill is the only friend the President has. "Where are we at?"

CONGRESSMAN WILSON, last week, threw the House into wild excitement when he said, after the conferees had failed to agree on the tariff amendments, that he hoped *the House* would never adjourn until refined sugar was placed on the free list, and cheer after cheer arose from the Democratic side of the House. A few minutes later the same Democrats were cheering over the President's letter, advising a duty on sugar, raw and refined. Tom Reed accepted the opportunity and hauled the Democratic statesmen over the coals by showing their inconsistency on the tariff issue. The battle has opened up anew and the tariff bill is doomed. The Senate will stand firm for a duty on sugar, while the House will insist on sugar being free. Why should the President insist on a duty on sugar and in the same breath ask that coal and iron be admitted free? Simply because a syndicate of his friends are heavily interested in Nova Scotia coal, and in order to favor *his friends* he will take the liberty of asking the House to put a duty on sugar and thus pacify the Senate so that his pet scheme of free coal and iron may be passed by both Houses and thus enrich his friends on Nova Scotia coal to the tune of at least $10,000,000. A truly nice position for the chief executive of the United States to be placed in. He is like a judge of a court taking sides in a case that is being tried before him. Evidently Prof. Wilson had not perused the President's letter very *closely, or* he would not have made the remark in the House that he did when he said, he hoped the House would never adjorun until sugar was placed on the *free list.* "*Where are we at?*"

THE conference committee on the democratic side of the two houses, is composed of eight men and only one of them, Mr. Voorhees, comes from a state north of Mason and Dixon's line. They represent seven states, and the manufacturing industries of the seven states combined, are not as great as New York state alone, as the figures below will show. The total number of manufacturing establishments in the seven states are 17,437, with a capital of $352,950,084, with 169,935 employes, who receive $202,132,061 annually in wages; and the product yearly of all these manufactories combined, is $880,166,237. Take New York state alone, without a voice on the majority side of the conference committee. New York alone has *65,840 manufacturing* establishments, the value of the capital invested is $1,130,165,195, the value of their annual output is the great sum of $1,711,577,671. They employ 850,081 people and to these is paid annually, $466,846,642. Thus, the great state of New York with over double the amount of industries and output, has no voice in shaping the laws that govern the great enterprises of our country, that the formulating of these great laws should be placed in the hands of a few southern demigods, who have no conception of the wonderful enterprises in the north and who in their madness are doing all in their power to destroy the said industries, and they are succeeding far better in their efforts now in destroying northern industries than they did during the war.

ONCE more, Hoke Smith shows his love for the Union soldiers. Lieut.-Col. John S. Dodge, of Maine, an old veteran of the war, was wounded three times. In 1891, he was granted a pension. He was arrested on a warrant and taken to Washington, placed in a prison-cell, where he was kept, hand cuffed, and fed on bread and water, on the charge of drawing an illegal pension and swearing falsely to a disease. After being confined there five days an examination of his case was made by a medical board whose object was to prove a theory that he took drugs to affect his eyes. His bail was reduced from $10,000 to $100. He was then sent to Providence hospital, where he was sick for two months. When partly recovered, he was recalled to court and discharged, as the district-attorney had no case against him. Mr. Dodge is compelled to wear dark glasses all the time, as he cannot bear the sunlight. The report was presented to Hoke Smith, but he would not restore the pension. Smith spent over $7,000 of the public funds in a failure to prove that a wounded soldier's disease was a fake. Mr. Dodge's father was in the Mexican War. *His* three brothers were in the civil war. One was starved in a rebel prison. A second is in a soldier's home and the other lost his right arm at Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864. Veterans, what do you think of this case?

THE improved Tellurian recently patented by Mr. Grant B. Nichols, of Wapakoneta, Ohio, should be placed in every school throughout the land. It comprises an inclined table on a suitable stand, with a central recess, in which is a rod carrying a ball representing the sun, around which is a series of 365 apertures made in the *surface* of the table in an ellipse, representing the path of the earth around the sun. These apertures are preferably numbered according to the days of the month, the names of which appear at their respective places and a vertical rod carrying a globe representing the earth is designed to be placed *in one of* apertures. Another series of apertures also preferably marked or numbered, represent the path of the moon relative to the elliptical path of the earth, a rod carrying a ball representing the moon being placed in one of the apertures. The rod carrying the ball representing the earth may at any time be inserted on the proper date in apertures provided for it, the rod carrying the moon being likewise placed in correct position, when the relative positions of the different bodies will be practically illustrated. This Tellurian will give the student a better insight at a moment's glance than months of study would, as shown by the spherical balls as used in schools.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport, Pa.

Guaranteed six inch clear butt shingles at Holmes & Gilfillan's, at $2.75 per thousand.

If you are troubled with a "hacking cough," Down's Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranted as recommended or money refunded.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Will the tariff bill become a law? That is the question which everybody in Washington is now asking and which is really the only subject of importance being considered in a political way. The fact that democrats are at odds on this important subject is unquestioned. No concealment of their differences is attempted, and they are very wide differences. Certain of their Senators threaten to vote against the tariff bill if the House does not yield and permit a duty to be placed on coal, iron ore and sugar. That such an attitude as this is in marked opposition to the principles of the democratic platform is unquestioned, but, nevertheless, the men who want their States to remain democratic and who want to retain their seats in the Senate are perfectly willing to sacrifice democratic principles to remain in the Senate. Beside this, the sugar trust and other important monopolies have such absolute control over sundry senators, that they are able to dictate these matters, at least so far as relates to the sugar duty.

There is no doubt that the attitude of the Senate, in making the increases in the duty as provided by the House bill, is not in line with the views of President Cleveland, and that he is inclined to encourage the House to stand out against the demands of the Senate. Yet it may be safely assumed that the Senate will win most of its demands, and that probably the *bill will* go upon the statute books, practically in the form adopted by the Senate. President Cleveland knows that if this bill fails to become a law he will never have an opportunity to attach his signature to a tariff reform measure. This has been the chief ambition of his presidential service. He has harped upon this same old string ever since his famous message during his first term, in which he violated all precedents and devoted the entire message to a tirade against the tariff, and an urgent appeal for tariff reform. Should this bill fail he would probably have no other opportunity to *sign* a tariff bill during his term. The failure of this one, of course, would mean that no other one could be passed during the present Congress, and as it is generally conceded that the next House will be republican, there could be no possibility of any tariff action unless by this Congress during Mr. Cleveland's term.

Another reason why the House is likely to yield to the Senate in most of its demands is the anxiety on the part of members to get home. It is almost a year since Congress came together and it has been in practically continuous session since that time. True, it has accomplished little, except to make a record of inconsistency and failure. Yet the members are anxious to get home and get out into their districts, where many of them know that they must fight to *retain their seats*. So there is a disposition on the part of most members of the House to accept whatever they can get out of the Senate and go home. And it is quite likely that, although they are still making a bluff against the Senate bill, they will knock under at the last moment, and that the tariff features of the Senate bill will stand despite the opposition of President Cleveland and the House of Representatives.

A little coterie of Senators, headed by such men as Gorman, Brice, Murphy and McPherson, are held to be chiefly instrumental in bringing about this peculiar situation. Gorman is the Sam Randall of the Senate democracy on the tariff question, except that he is not as outspoken as was Mr. Randall in favor of protective tariff, even tho he probably favors it quite as earnestly. Senator Murphy has been anxious for protection of interests in his own state, and republican senators say frankly, that he has got more in this line than any other senator *from the* state in years. The attitude of the other protectionist senators has been a thoroughly selfish one, demanding protection for the interests of their own states, without reference to anything else; and by this combination have held the democrat party by the throat, forced a *protective tariff on sugar,* which will take $40,000,000 a year out of the pockets of the people of this country, and, most of it, out of the pockets of the poor people. This is democrat tariff reform, to collect $40,000,000 in tariff duties where the republican tariff did not collect a penny and to put this burden upon the shoulders of the poor, for the benefit of the greatest and wealthiest trust in the country.

There is a possibility that the bill may be defeated. *If so it will be the* work of the republicans. Congress has been monkeying with the tariff *question* for practically a year now, and has accomplished nothing, except to keep the country in a state of turmoil and business interests all upset. Even if the bill should pass there would be another period of uncertainty and business depression before people could determine just what the effect of the new law would be upon their business. There are many republicans who believe that they would be doing the country and the people a service if they could prevent the McKinley law going off the statute books. They believe that if this session of Congress should adjourn without final action on the bill, the manufacturers, and the people in general, would immediately come to the conclusion that the bill would never become a law, and the McKinley law would remain in force indefinitely.

So they are urging the propriety of even a filibuster in the Senate to prevent the passage of the bill when it comes back for final action. It is believed that it is in the power of the republicans to talk it to death. It is not believed that the democrats would pass a cloture rule, or bring the bill to a vote in any other way if the republicans should choose to keep up the discussion until an adjournment could be had. There are people who advocate this course on the part of the republicans. Yet it seems probable that it will not be undertaken unless some new developments render it more certainly advisable. Those who oppose the proposition say that the party in power has been charged with the revision of the tariff, by the vote of the people which placed them in power, and that the people would not approve arbitrary obstruction on the part of the minority to prevent the carrying out of the duty thus imposed. There are differences of view among republicans on this question and it is hardly probable that such a step will be undertaken without the concurrence of practically the entire republican membership of the Senate.

So the question asked at the beginning of this letter, "Will the tariff bill become a law?" can probably be answered in the affirmative. Just what form it will take, however, nobody can successfully predict.

Knights of the Maccabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail."—Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at F. B. Foster's and A. B. Armstrong & Co.'s drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00

W. F. SPECHT issues all kinds of Insurance policies, call on him when in want of any insurance.

WITH WOOL ON THE FREE LIST.

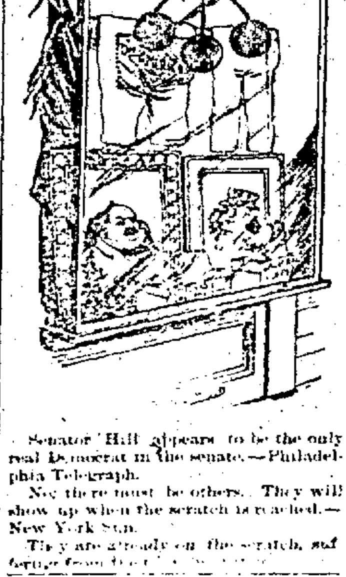
Sheep Will Be Sent to Market and Our Flocks Forever Disappear.

If wool be put on the free list, the American woolgrower will have to submit to the disadvantages of raising wool in this climate on even terms with his foreign rivals, who do not have such difficulties to contend with, and so without adequate protection must necessarily be driven out of the business. Our seventh largest agricultural industry, producing annually $66,000,000 worth of wool and representing an investment of $100,000,000 in sheep, will be destroyed by free trade.

Sheep will be fattened and will then be sent to market as food, and flocks will disappear forever. Our food supply will in time thus be decreased, and our manufacturers eventually will be driven to buy their wool in London or in Australia. Gold will be thus sent out of the country again, increasing the harmful influences that must follow with the balance of trade permanently against us.

The woolgrowers will be forced into some other industry. They will probably plow up their present sheep pastures when the land is suitable and raise wheat, of which we already have an overproduction and a surplus, and the probabilities are that in consequence of the great increase in our surplus of wheat in a short time we will have only [illegible] wheat. It is to the interest of American farmers to diversify their industries and to produce such articles as will find a market at home instead of abroad. The farmer who can sell direct to the consumer close to his home saves the middle man's profits and the cost of transportation, which otherwise always loses him the net price to him when he has to find a market abroad.

Pledged to Free Trade.



MONEY LOANED ON GOLD ISSUES

Senator Hill appears to be the only real Democrat in the senate.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

No; there must be others. They will show up when the scratch is reached.—New York Sun.

They are already on the scratch, suffering from [illegible]

That Tired Feeling

So common at this season, is a serious condition, liable to lead to disastrous results. It is a sure sign of declining health tone, and that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best and most successful remedy is found in

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, healthy blood, and thus gives strength to the nerves, elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain and health to the whole body. In truth, Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes the Weak Strong

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

Assignees Sale.

The goods in the store of Frank B Foster will be sold at assignees sale at greatly reduced prices, consisting of drugs, patent medicines, fancy articles, books, stationery, etc. Come at once and receive the benefit of first choice of goods.
J. W. BOUTON, Assignee.

High grade and medium bicycles for sale. I can suit you in most any price and style. There is no use to go on foot when you can get a wheel as cheap as I can sell you one. Call and inspect my wheels. JOHN M. REILLY.

The Excursion to the sea shore via the Pennsylvania R. R., August 1st, will no doubt be well patronized considering the unusually low rates and the facilities offered.

INSURANCE of all kinds written by W. F. Specht.

Take the Sea Shore Excursion via the Pennsylvania R.R., August 1st.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of Smethport School District for the year ending June 4th, 1894.

E. R. Mayo, Treas., in account with funds.	Dr.	
To amt last audit from Ex-Treas. Gallup	$7349 03	
To amt last audit from Ex-Treas. Gifford	10	
To amt from sale of bonds	10,000 00	
" " State appropriations	1,254 87	
" " of Col. J. C. Gallup	3,267 06	
" " rec'd of Prof. Twiley for damaged books	4 01	
To amt rec'd of Prof. Twiley tuitions	35 03	$21,902 22
	Cr.	
By paid orders acct building and furniture	13,211 96	
By paid orders acct Smead Mills contract	699 00	
By pd orders acct Architect	160 00	
" " " " furniture ac	1,329 81	
" " " " repairing ac	353 81	
" " " " text books	711 09	
" " " " other supplies than text books	149 45	
By paid orders acct teachers' wages	1,740 00	
By paid orders acct fuel and contingencies	714 26	
By paid orders acct Secy's salary	60 00	
By paid orders acct Bond No. 4 and interest	775 00	
By commission as Treas. on $4,5[illegible] at 2 per cent.	90 [illegible]	
By balance on hand	1,951 32	$21,902 22

J. C. Gallup, Col., in acct with School funds.	Dr.	
To amt of dupl cate	$3,553 15	
" " additional assessment	13 25	
" 5 per cent added to $600 [illegible]	30 [illegible]	
" Balance	15	$3,601 00
	Cr.	
By paid to Treas E R Mayo	3,307 06	
" exonerations on duplicate	90 02	
" err's in footings on	22 05	
" 5 per cent. disc't allowed tax payers on $2,131 25	106 56	
By 2 per cent. commission on $2,024 62	40 49	
By 5 per cent. commission on $1,350 10	67 50	$3,601 00
RESOURCES.		
Due from Treas E R Mayo		$1,951 32
LIABILITIES.		
Amt found due Col J C Gallup in settlement	15	
Amt due on on unsettled bills building contract, etc	806 43	
Amt borrowed and unpaid, Bonded debt of District	10,625 00	$11,421 58
Total Liabilities in excess of Resources		$9,470 26

JOHN FORREST,
G. B. BROWNELL,
C. B. SPRAGUE, } Auditors.

June 27, 1894.—2t-43

Australasian Wool Exports.

The latest available statistics of exports of colonial wool from all sources for a period of nine months ending March 31 in each of the given years show the following:

NINE MONTHS, JULY 1 TO MARCH 31.

	Bales, 1894.	Bales, 1893.	Bales, 1892.
New South Wales	601,053	760,350	582,733
Victoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	432,163
South Australia	1[illegible]6,152	144,359	137,169
Queensland	136,519	207,361	151,047
Tasmania	15,645	19,161	16,305
West Australia	[illegible]	15,652	22,512
New Zealand	3[illegible]0,117	31[illegible],8[illegible]0	286,787
Total	1,[illegible]5,565	1,582,811	1,442,166

These figures show increased exports of almost 140,000 bales within the three given periods. Comparing these nine months' exports with the total clips for the entire season, given elsewhere, we find that only 67,000 bales remained on hand on March 31, 1894, as compared with 115,000 bales on hand a year earlier and 137,000 bales not exported on March 31, 1892. Perhaps the recent hard times in the colonies have compelled the quicker marketing of the clip this last season so as to secure prompt returns for the owners.

Chronic Nervousness

Could Not Sleep, Nervous Headaches.

Gentlemen:—I have been taking your Restorative Nervine for the past three months and I cannot say enough in its praise. It has

Saved My Life,

for I had almost given up hope of ever being well again. I was a chronic sufferer from nervousness and could not sleep. I was *also* troubled with nervous headache, and had tried doctors in vain, until I used your Nervine. MRS. M. WOOD, Ringwood, Ill.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PETITION will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of McKean county, Pennsylvania, at Smethport, in said county, on Wednesday, August first, A. D. 1894, at two o'clock p. m., to transfer the hotel license of Charles Lunden, granted May 16th, 1894, for one year from the first Monday of June, A. D. 1894, to Hugh F. McInerny of West Line, Lafayette township, in said county, formerly a lumberman, and license being for a hotel situated in the borough of Mount Jewett, McKean county, Pennsylvania, and known as the "Lunden House."
JOHN N. APPLE, Attorney.
July 12, 1894.—3t

MONEY TO LOAN.

Loans made from $100 to $20,000 on Personal or Real Estate security. No publicity. Loans can be returned in small monthly payments or retained for a term of years to suit borrower. A loan from this Company will not injure the financial standing of any individual or firm. No bonus. Interest 6 per cent. annually. Money loaned for any purpose, such as to improve or enter business, to pay off [illegible] judgment notes, to build or purchase [illegible] for [illegible] Address [illegible] Trust [illegible] Pa. [illegible] Arch [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa.

Administratrix's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration in the estate of George A. Hyde, late of Smethport, McKean county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to C. E. Hyde, residing in Smethport, said county, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
C. E. HYDE, Administratrix.
July 9, 1894.—6t

Smethport Mills,

C. E. BARRETT, Proprietor.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, BOLTED MEAL, &C

Also in stock a fine line of flour, viz:

PILLSBURY'S BEST,	$1.30
GOLD BALL.	1.00

These goods have the reputation of being the best in the market for the money.

CHICKEN FEED.

I have on hand and am constantly receiving a large stock of "Chicken Wheat," the best food known for poultry. Don't fail to get some of this feed, as you will receive better results from your poultry by using wheat than can be obtained from any other food.

C. E. BARRETT.
Corner Mill and Mechanic Sts.

INSURANCE!

Place your insurance with C. A. Burdick, who represents reliable companies of all kinds,

Fire, Life and Accidental

Also, sells the best and most durable Sewing Machines in the world,

The Domestic and
The Wheeler & Wilson

Sold for cash or on installments. Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, at the

REILLY BLOCK
v30-n20-1y Smethport, Pa.

INSURANCE

Life, Fire and Accident
written by
W. F. SPECHT,
SMETHPORT, PA.
In good, reliable companies.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,

JEWELER,
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Silverware,
Spectacles,
Toys,
Eye-glasses.

And all goods pretaining to a First-class Jewelry store.

Satisfaction guaranteed, and prices as Low as the Lowest. Call and inspect our new stock.

B. H. & Co.

CASH AND ONE PRICE.

Buffalo, Wednesday, July 25, 1894.

Store closes at noon Saturdays during July and August.

Clearing Prices on

SUMMER GOODS!

It would be an easy matter to fill a whole page of the paper with news and incidents of the Midsummer *Sale*, but who would trouble to read? Summer days bring much of interest besides buying and selling goods. Brevity is the soul of both wit and price—this weather. Half-prices are the order of the day in—

- —*Dress Goods*
- —*Choice Silks*
- —*Printed Cottons*
- —*White Goods*
- —*Fine Shoes*
- —*Boys' Clothing*
- —*Ladies' Suits*
- —*Housefurnishings*

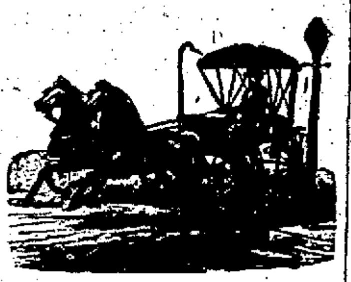
And everything else the store contains. If we could make such prices every day in the year you could depend on our doing it. But we can't. *Nobody* can. The vast machinery of business regulates the momentum of stores; only some get more power than others. Aggregation gives us power. We do wonderful things sometimes in order to further the interests of the business. We mustn't carry goods over from one season to another and so we let go profit and part of cost in an endeavor to reduce stocks now—in good season.

$50 Bicycles:

Still a chance to get a first-class Bicycle below cost. Hundreds sold and only a few left. The regular price is $125 and experienced wheelmen considered them well worth that. No such chance to get strictly high-grade wheels at $50 was ever known before.

Barnes, Hengerer & Co.

Wagon & Carriage FACTORY.



Having leased the factory formerly operated by C. C. Warren, at Coudersport, Pa., I am now making all the needed improvements and enlarging the facilities for doing an extensive business.

I am now manufacturing

Buggies, Road Carts, Platform, Lumber and Road

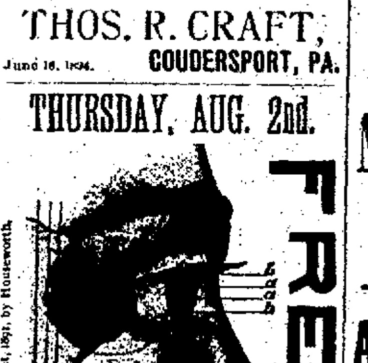
WAGONS.

I make a specialty of three and four inch tired Wagons, using only the best materials.

Only the best workmen employed, and all work will be under my personal supervision.

THOS. R. CRAFT,
June 16, 1894. COUDERSPORT, PA.

THURSDAY, AUG. 2nd.



E. HOUSEWORTH,
Eye Specialist,
AT M. L. ARMSTRONG'S,
SMETHPORT, PA.

GO TO

ROONEY'S MARKET

Wolesale and Retail
—FOR A—
Nice Piece of Meat
Fresh, Salt or Smoked.
—FOR—
FRESH & SALT FISH
—AND FOR ALL—
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
I will also pay the highest price for
STOCK AND HIDES
CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF
Nearly opposite Catholic church. Main st.
J. F. ROONEY.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

SAVED AT THE

LUMBER YARD!

HOO-HOO.

By HOLMES & GILFILLAN, Smethport, Pa.

Washington Red Cedar

Pine and Hemlock--Very best

Flooring, lath, ceiling, siding, windows, doors, mouldings of every description; anything furnished in the building line.

CALL! and see their stock. 10 car loads of furnishing stock just received; more coming daily. Their stock will please you. Mail orders promptly shipped.

SPRING IN BRADFORD!

What we recommend has been time-tested. You can depend upon it. For eighteen years we have studied the market to get the best for the least. We buy enough to get things down. We sell as we buy, below everybody.

RUBBER PAINT.

A ready-mixed paint with plenty of India rubber in it. A paint that 3 times outlasts common paint, and always looks new, smooth, glossy.

No weather affects it. We have tested it for 15 years. $1 50 per gal.

SWEET'S BABY CABS.

For 8 years these Cabs have controlled the trade of this section.

Mothers have tried them and talked about them till now most mothers use no other. Novelty springs, a new patent brake and handsome designs for them all.

125 Styles.

VOGT'S REFRIGERATORS.

Remarkably cheap, yet you or we can't tell why. They touch perfection in circulation, ventilation and economy. They are wonderfully easy to clean. Yet cost like the commonest ice boxes that some makers make.

SOME NEW THINGS.

Pure aluminum is now being used for cooking utensils by everyone who sees it. Premier Egg Cups form a new way of cooking eggs. A new practical washing machine. New Bissell carpet sweepers, made in Vermillion wood.

CHAMBER SETS,	HARDWARE,
CHINA,	MILL SUPPLIES,
GLASSWARE,	STEAM FITTINGS,
SILVERWARE,	OIL WELL SUPPLIES,
KITCHEN WARE,	TOOLS. ALL KINDS.

Nowhere so plentiful—Nowhere so cheap,

—AT AT—

L. EMERY, JR., & CO.,
EMERY & WEAVER.
43-45 Main St. Bradford, Pa.

BOOKS, NOVELS.

If you want a Novel for 10c. go to McCoy's Drug Store.

If you want a Novel for 15c. go to McCoy's Drug Store.

If you want a Novel for 25c. go to McCoy's Drug Store.

If you want a Bible, Prayer Book Dictionary and all, Etc., go to

McCOY'S DRUG STORE,

ODD FELLOW'S BUILDING,
SMETHPORT, PENNA.

Albert Anderson

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
FINE BOOTS & SHOES.

I have just received a line of Gentlemen's Footwear that merits the inspection of the public.

Lumbermen's shoes a specialty.

ALBERT ANDERSON,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
SMETHPORT, PENN'A.
hov3-13t.

The Philadelphia Weekly Press and McKean County Miner one year, $1.75 in advance.

THE ART AMATEUR.

Best and Largest Practical Art Magazine. (Only Art Periodical awarded a Medal at the World's Fair.) Invaluable to all who wish to make their living by art or to make their homes beautiful. FOR 10c. we will send to any one mentioning this publication a specimen copy with superb color plates (for copying or framing) and 8 supplementary pages of designs (regular price 35 cents). Or FOR 25c. we will send also "Painting for Beginners" (90 pages). MONTAGUE MARKS, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

J. G. WILLIAMS,

FRESH & SMOKED MEATS,
POULTRY and OYSTERS,
Groceries & Provisions,
Canned Goods, &c

The public are invited to make a careful inspection of my stock and prices.

J. G. WILLIAMS,
Main St., above Grand Central. SMETHPORT, PA.

McKean County Miner.

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second-class mail matter.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

The date on your paper shows the time to which it is paid.

If you want the address of your paper changed give the old address as well as the new one.

If you want your paper stopped, pay arrearages, otherwise you will continue liable if the paper is sent to you whether you take it from the office or not.

If you do not get the paper regularly let us know. We mail every man's paper every week, and if there is trouble it is with the mails when not received.

☞ Remember that for $1.75 we send the MINER and Philadelphia Weekly Press one year.

Smethport, Pa., July 27, 1894.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Let's all go huckleberrying.

Wm. Masser's house has been repainted.

There are several cases of diptheria in Bradford.

Peanut John is not in love with "Lady Luck."

We have just printed a new stock of "transcript" blanks.

The roof of the M. E. Church has received a new coat of paint.

A new Universalist church is to be erected in Bradford this season.

Bradford is arranging for a parade and hose tournament, to take place August 21.

Subscribe for the MINER for the campaign. Only 50 cents from now until after election.

We keep in stock a complete supply of legal blanks for constables, justices and attorneys.

Read the new advertisement of the Smethport Mills, published in another column this week.

We are pleased to note that Mrs. Frank Richmond has recovered sufficiently to be about on crutches.

There is one advantage in being slow to express an opinion; it enables you to always be on the majority side.

The Methodists of Eldred are erecting a new church. Messrs. Coon & Kautman, of Eldred, are the contractors.

M. L. Armstrong, is having his store repainted inside. New paint adds very much to the appearance of the place.

The latest reports as we go to press is that Dr. Freeman is on the gain and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A young Italian, Achilla Fioro, aged 15, was drowned on Sunday in the East branch of the Tuna creek, near Bradford.

A. J. Connolly, proprietor of the Union Hotel, at Port Allegany, is repainting and generally improving his popular hostelry.

The Bucktail re-union, which was to have been held at Kane, on the 23d and 24th of August, has been postponed until the 29th, and 30th of the same month.

Write us short communications from any part of the county giving local happenings. Everybody is interested in knowing what is going on in the county.

The Rathbone Mallory & Co.'s well drilled near Open Brook, is said to be the best gas well in this section. We hope it will find a good pool of oil, in that locality.

In view of the fact that we are compelled to purchase a new press, we would respectfully ask our subscribers and advertisers to assist us all they can by settling promptly.

Taylor says: "To secure a contented spirit, measure your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires." In other words don't try to live a champagne life on a beer salary.

The days are gradually growing shorter.—Johnsonburg *Breeze*. We humbly apologize to our many subscribers for letting this important fact slip our memory, but it is true nevertheless.

The Smethport Bicycle club will participate in a run to Mt. Jewett next Sunday, leaving the usual place at 8:30 a. m. All members of the club desirous of going will please be on hand promptly.

The veterans of Potter county will hold their reunion at Coudersport, on the 24th and 25th of August. Gen. Jas. A. Beaver, and Major Merrick, of Wellsboro will address the old soldiers.

George Brownell and J. C. Gallop on Tuesday captured three woodcock, that is they claim to have shot them, but we are inclined to think that if Duke could talk, he would tell a different story.

The newspaper war at Coudersport is at an end and Butterworth and Seibert are as thick as three in a bed. Everything is lovely and serene. The lion and the lamb reposed together and the lamb is not eat.

Mr. McCandless on Sunday morning preached a very able sermon to young people. We heard several of our townsmen, who have been regular attendants for a long period, say it was the finest sermon they ever heard him deliver.

Rev. J. W. Wright on Sunday evening preached to a good-sized audience a very instructive sermon on moral courage, as displayed by Moses. Mr. Wright handled his subject in a very able manner and it was highly appreciated by the congregation.

Crown Hive, L. O. T. M., will give a Lemon Social at the Lodge Room in Bishop's hall next Monday evening, July 30, at 8 o'clock. If you want a good square meal and a jolly time, don't fail to be there. Full information on the subject will be given at the hall.

Judge Bell, of Blair county, is quoted as authority for the statement that a witness in any common law proceeding has a right to demand his costs in advance when summoned to appear at court, as he would be justified in remaining away should his costs not be paid.—*Record.*

The sports of Bradford, paid one dollar apiece to see McCarty and McMillen in a glove contest. Two very tame rounds were fought, when McMillen became very tired and laid down, while the referee counted him out. Fake shows of this character are becoming too common.

We acknowledge the receipt of a finely illustrated pamphlet from the Pennsylvania State College, showing the different buildings devoted to scientific instruction, with a description of the various opportunities offered in industrial training for civil, electrical, mechanical and mining engineering.

Comrade Choate, on Tuesday last, showed us a fine work bought for the G. A. R. Post here, a book entitled "Regimental Losses During the War," with percentage of loss sustained by each regiment giving State and number, with Division and Corps to which they belonged, compiled by Lt.-Col. W. F. Fox. We give a few of the heaviest percentages. The 1st Wisconsin regiment stands at the head with 19.7 per cent. The 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, 19.2; 57th Mass, 19.1; 7th Wisconsin, 17.2; 141st and 142d Pa., respectively 16.1 and 16.5 per cent. This work will be of great interest to the members of the Post.

—The many friends of C. C. Mason will hear with regret of the extensive loss he sustained, when the Knox building, in Washington, was destroyed by fire, on Wednesday last. All his household goods and fine library were burned, not a thing being saved. It is a severe loss to Mr. Mason.

—The county commissioners are putting a much needed improvement into the vaults of the prothonotary's office. The files were about all full and the officials have ordered a fine lot of metallic files to be put in the vaults, which will add greatly to the safety and convenience of the office.

—Thirty-one years ago last Saturday, the command of the rebel general Morgan surrendered. He, leaving his army, with a few of his followers made his escape. This was a raid up through Kentucky and across the Ohio river into the state of Ohio, and caused considerable nervousness and excitement throughout the said state.

—Mrs. Daniel Fitzgerald, the wife of the man who was sent to the Western Penitentiary in June, had been working at the house of J. P. Tyler, where she was taken sick. An order of relief was issued and she was removed to the county farm. Her sister, at Bradford, hearing of the affair, hired Koch's ambulance on Tuesday and removed her to Bradford.

—A Pittsburg widow is unable to sleep since her husband died owing to the fact that she misses the snores that used to lull her into the arms of Morpheus. We know of several around here that would readily fill the bill and soothe the disturbed mind of the mourning widow; besides, they could be easily spared, as they are of no earthly good here only to keep others from sleep.

—The following is a list of the newly installed officers of Brown Hive, No. 18, L. O. T. M.: Past Lady Commander, Anna Gifford; Lady Commander, Elizabeth Chambers; Lieut. Com., Jane Sowers; R. K., Judith Pratt; F. K., Lizzie Holder; C., Mary McCammon; S., Carrie Thornton; M. of A., Lena Irons; Sent., Mary Slater; P., Aurilla Toles; Physician, Dr. Burg Chadwick.

—Mr. A. F. Raymond, of Gold, has a cow that is a remarkable milk producer, having given 389½ pounds of milk in seven days, from June 24th to July 1st. With a herd of such cows dairying could be made a profitable business.—*Potter Journal.* The best bred stock is the cheapest. Farmers, bear this in mind. When you have an opportunity, get the best in the market.

—Those persons who complained of the late dry weather will not forget that only a short time ago they were finding fault with the rainy weather in May. And now that we are having "catchy" weather, some farmers will find fault with it because they are not through with their haying. To these last we only need to quote the familiar proverb: "Make hay while the sun shines."

—A hilarious crowd of the sporting element met the ball team at the depot on their arrival home from Kane, Wednesday night, headed by a small detachment of the Crosby band. On the arrival of the train, a severed watermelon was presented to the favorites, after which, amid the firing of cannons and waving of flags, the team was escorted to the base ball headquarters and there received hearty applause for the victory won.

—H. C. Kyler, a member of the 28th P. V., died at the county farm on Sunday morning and was buried on Monday morning by the G. A. R., in their lot in Rose Hill cemetery, Rev. J. W. Wright officiating. The deceased had been insane for some time, having been brought here last June from Mt. Alton, and was to have been taken to Warren as soon as his health would permit, having been confined to his bed since his arrival.

—In the near future there will be a brick manufactory started at Coudersport. The brick will be the same as the Bradford make. Judge Olmsted and other prominent men are interested in the move, giving assurance of permanent success. It will be a grand thing for Potter county, as they have an abundance of brick material in several places and this kind of brick is taking the lead all over the country, where building is going on to any extent.

—During the closing days of the world's fair the National Brick and Tile company of this city, received an award on its exhibit of brick. The company did not know what grade of an award had been given until yesterday, when official notice came from Washington. The company is awarded a prize medal and diploma for the following qualities in its brick: "Extreme hardness and finish and a true edge making an a most perfect joint, and for beauty of coloring."—*Era.*

—A writer in an exchange says, "Three good points to remember are the following: Always encourage home talent when it stands ready to establish an enterprise that will build up the town. Never attempt to raise more money to assist in a enterprise than the town can afford to part with. Always look on the bright side of the town's outlook. Never predict anything but prosperity. Well men often die because they believe they are suffering from some wholly imaginary ailment, and a good town sometimes retrogrades simply because of the croaking of calamity howlers. Say nothing if you cannot say a good word for the town, but keep on sawing the town's wood.

—Last Sunday, in company with W. H. Morrison, we visited *Rose Hill* cemetery—the silent city of the dead—and enjoyed an hour wandering around reading the inscriptions of loving remembrance to departed friends on the tombstones and monuments, of which there are a large number of beautiful designs and fine workmanship. The only thing to mar the appearance of the cemetery is the lack of care displayed in many places. If the weeds and grass were kept mowed down in proper shape it would be one of the loveliest spots in this section. The view on all sides is perfectly grand. Looking up the broad valley of Potato Creek, the scenery is wonderfully beautiful, and the little hamlet of East Smethport adds a charm to the spot. Looking down the stream towards Farmers Valley, the fields of growing crops, orchards and farm buildings add to the beautiful view laid before the observer. Then turning your gaze in a northwesterly direction, the beautiful borough of Smethport lays before you as if spread out at your feet, and from the point of observation it would be a hard matter to find a more pleasing view to gaze upon, and the high mountain to the northward makes a rich background to the scene. Then turning the eye more to the westward, the little village of Mechanicsburg comes into view, which adds another charm to the delightful picture spread before us. Taken all in all, the view from the cemetery to the observer for the first time is one that will remain on the mind for a long period as one of the loveliest spots to while away an idle hour.

—George Smith, a former resident of Smethport, who occupied the opera house barber shop a few years ago, enlisted, in September, 1892, in the regular army, company E, 9th infantry, Col. Bartlett commanding. He served six months and two days, then deserted on the 10th day of March, 1893. On Thursday night of last week he came to Port Allegany, where he was arrested by Constable Franklin and taken to Buffalo on Friday. When they got to the Central depot Mr. Franklin found the company to which Smith belonged drawn up in the depot, ready to embark for Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor. He turned his prisoner over to the officer commanding the company and he was placed under guard at once. Mr. Smith will very likely serve Uncle Sam at the Dry Tortugas the balance of his unexpired term for nothing.

—Wm. Beadle, who was confined in jail on charge of highway robbery, put into execution a rather novel way of escaping from confinement. The commissioners are having the plumbing of the jail repaired and on last Saturday, as one of the workmen was being let out of the outer gate, Beadle made a rush for the gate, struck Mr. Smalley in the back of the head, knocking him down and stamping him with his feet, then brushing the girl aside, made his escape over the hills to the north. Mr. Black was one of the pursuers and, like Joseph's accuser, came back with Beadle's coat as an exhibition of his skill and courage. Mr. Walker and deputies have scoured the country far and near, but so far without success. The sheriff has watchers on all the roads and there is very little chance of his getting away. Beadle is a large man, will weigh about 190 lbs., considerable of an athlete, light complexioned, very small moustache, and would very likely make considerable resistance to retain his liberty.

Attention K.O.T.M. Assessments No. 103 and 104 are now due. All not paying on or before July 30th will stand suspended. Tent dues must also be paid by that time.

T. J. GILBERT, R. K.

Not Always Appreciative.

The newspapers are now undoubtedly the greatest power on earth, in controlling the actions of men. They are great enlighteners. Three-fourths of all that men and women learn and know they get from the newspapers. Indeed, all sorts of people now-a-days seek the newspapers for all sorts of information. To satisfy this craving the newspapers furnish as current news an immense amount of information which, in fact, is simply an advertisement of private interests, inuring directly to the pecuniary benefit of individuals and corporations.

For this free advertising, invaluable though it is, the beneficiaries are not always commensurately appreciative.—*Delaware Co. Democrat.*

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Postmasters Pennsylvania—John T. Ives, Thurlow; John Nealon, Carbondale; J. S. Sloan, New Bethlehem; J. J. McCunn, Titusville; John H. Osenbeck, Bradford, and John H. Grady, at Kane.

List of Letters

remaining in the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., for the week ending July 21, 1894:

Anderson, Miss Emma; Robinson, Miss Bellie; Campbell, Mrs. Mary.

Persons calling for these letters please say "advertised."

W. P. WALSH, Postmaster.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by druggists, 75.

Strayed or Stolen.

A yearling heifer, light red, showing Jersey blood. Any person giving information that leads to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.

MRS. ELIZA SHERER,
Smethport, Pa.

Low Rate Sea Shore Excursion. Wednesday, August 1st.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that on August 1st, an unusually low rate Excursion will be given persons desiring to visit the Sea Shore, and it promises to be the most popular tour of the season. The round trip rates are as follows: Kane, $8.00; Wilcox and Johnsonburg, $7.75; Ridgway $7.50; Emporium, $7.00; Driftwood, $6.75; Renovo, $6.00, and correspondingly low rates from other points. Tickets will be good going August 1st on regular train 8, leaving Kane 6:30 a. m. arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m. Excursionists will stop over night in Philadelphia and take any regular train to the Sea Shore August 2d, returning on any regular train within ten days. Purchasers of these Excursion Tickets will have the privilege of going to either Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, Anglesea, or Wildwood. For further particulars apply to Ticket Agents.

Niagara Falls and Buffalo Races.

The W. N. Y. & P. R. R. announces one of their popular low-rate excursions to Niagara Falls and the Buffalo Races, Tuesday, July 31st, 1894. Special train will leave Smethport at 9:12 a. m. Fare for the round trip $2.25. Train will arrive at Buffalo at 1:00 p. m., Niagara Falls 1:45 p. m.; returning special train will leave Niagara Falls 7:20 p. m., Buffalo 8:15 p. m. Tickets will also be good returning on any regular train on or before Saturday, August 4th, thus giving five days limit. The Buffalo races promises to be very interesting this year; the most wonderful horses in the country are entered; $70,000 in purses offered; great sport assured.

$9.40 to Atlantic City and Return. Tickets Good Ten Days.

The W. N. Y. & P. R. R. will sell excursion tickets from Smethport to Atlantic City and return, on 2:21 p. m. train, August 1st, at the low rate of $9.40. These tickets will be good returning for ten days via Emporium and Penn'a R. R. This is a very low rate and should be taken advantage of by many of our townspeople, as it offers a delightful opportunity for a summer's vacation at a nominal cost.

Mrs. A. Sturdevant,

For the benefit of her many customers, is prepared to make strawberry, vanilla, lemon, pine-apple and peach ice cream. Ices of all kinds for church purposes at reduced rates. King and Union streets. 30-6t

Go to J. G. Williams for fruit cans. Prices right. 30 3t

The low rate offered by the Pennsylvania R. R. for a trip to the Sea Shore, August 1st, is consistent with the times, and will no doubt be well patronized.

J. G. Williams will supply you with fruit cans at fair prices. 30-3t

Torpid livers, the cause of numerous other ailments, are made healthy and vigorous by the use of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

SOCIETY AND PERSONAL NOTES.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

C. G. Ellis, of Bradford, was in town, Tuesday.

J. M. McElroy went to Bradford Monday night.

Miss Lena Wright is visiting relatives at Renovo.

L. E. Mallory had business in our burg on Thursday.

Rev. J. W. Wright went to Chautauqua on Tuesday.

W. W. Brewer, of Mt. Jewett, was in town on Tuesday.

H. A. Boyd, of Clermont, had business in town, Tuesday.

Judge Henry Hamlin paid Coudersport a visit on Tuesday.

Fred Tarbell, of Olean, had business in town on Thursday.

Edward Finnessy, of Simpson, had business in town, Tuesday.

Dr. Van Slack, of Mt. Jewett, had business in town, on Monday.

Miss Bessie Hussey, of Glen Hazel, is visiting friends in town.

Miss Mary Hewitt, of Bradford, visited friends in town this week.

J. S. Hughes, of Bradford, had business at the hub, Tuesday.

W. C. Henry, of Bradford, was a guest at the Central on Thursday.

Mrs. Crandall and Miss Lizzie Walsh paid Olean a visit yesterday.

John Troy, of Olean, was a guest at the Wright House Thursday.

Hon. Willard White has returned from a trip through New England.

Mr. Palmer, of Palmerville, paid the county seat a visit on Tuesday.

Rev. G. W. Howell returned home last evening, from Toronto, Canada.

Attorney John Apple and C. M. Colegrove were in Kane on Tuesday.

I. J. Lilly, of Duke Centre, was registered at the Wright house, Tuesday.

Miss Sarah Davis, of Bradford, is spending a few days with Miss Orra King.

Attorney F. W. Hastings and son were guests at the Central, Monday night.

T. H. Purtle and son, Frank, took in the ball game at Kane on Wednesday.

Miss Grace McCoy spent Monday afternoon enjoying the balmy air at Frisbee.

Mrs. E. Medbury and daughter, Mary, of Dakota, are visiting relatives in town.

Thomas McDowell, of Port Allegany, was calling on friends in town, Tuesday.

W. O. Hamlin, returned to New York on Wednesday. His family remains here.

Prothonotary G. W. Mitchell had business in Bradford the fore part of the week.

Miss Bertha Kerns returned home on Thursday, after an absence of several weeks.

Mrs. Ellda Theetge left for Buffalo on Tuesday morning, having been called there.

Mr. W. R. Weaver and daughter, Miss Genevieve, of Bradford, have gone to Europe.

Miss Maud Shoemaker departed for Schuyler county, New York, on Tuesday morning.

M. A. Lillibridge, of Port Allegany, was a guest at the Grand Central on Tuesday.

W. W. Stevens and wife, of Bradford, were guests of the Chautauqua House, on Wednesday.

Edward Daly and D. C. Wright took in the excursion last Sunday and went to Chautauqua Lake.

W. C. Goodrich, wife and son, of Philadelphia, were registered at the Wright House on Monday.

R. W. and J. M. Hilton, of Mt. Alton were among the guests at the Wright House on Monday.

Francis Freeman, of West Virginia, arrived here last Saturday, to visit his brother, the doctor.

Miss Etta G. Foote of Armor, N. Y., has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred. Brownell, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Weber and Mrs. F. E. Coleman, of Port Allegany, were guests at the Central, yesterday.

Fred McCoy has been visiting friends in New York state for a few days, returning home on Tuesday last.

Messrs. Frank H. Lowrie and Guy E. Berry, of Bradford, spent Sunday in town, the guests of Miss Orra King.

A very enjoyable dance was given in the opera house last evening by Misses Mason, Shook and Orra King.

Miss Weber, of Port Allegany and Miss Whiteley, of Bradford, were guests of Miss Cora Mason, last evening.

F. C. Camp, Jessie F. Camp and Mrs. Justina Arnold, of Port Allegany, were guests at the Wright House on Thursday.

James McKean, John Breneman, John Rooney and Murray Greer drove to Kane on Wednesday, to witness the ball game.

Wm. Bovaird, Jr., John McDermott, Thomas and William Seward, all of Bradford, were guests at the Grand Central, Monday.

Mrs. Jennie Smith, of Buffalo, with her two little children, came home on Saturday last to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell.

Mrs. T. A. Morrison and Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bell gave a delightful card party Thursday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Boak.

Mrs. Wm. Drake and children, of Bradford, are visiting S. W. Hubbard and family on Marvin Creek. Miss Maggie McKean accompanied them.

Landlord Sartwell, of the Olean House, and Chet King, of the Sartwell House Port Allegany were in town Thursday, entertaining their many friends with stories of wit and humor.

Mrs. D. C. Young, in honor of her guests, Miss Hart, of Friendship, and Miss Smiley, of Bradford, gave a charming dancing party in the opera house on Thursday evening of last week.

Last Thursday we had the pleasure of meeting Frank Smith, Republican candidate for sheriff of Clearfield county. Judging by the number of friends he has in Smethport and the kindly feeling expressed for him, his majority in Clearfield ought to run up into the thousands. The MINER wishes him success.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wilson gave a party to their daughter, Jessie, last Tuesday evening, it being her sixth birthday. There were 31 invitations issued, which were mostly accepted. A very nice supper was served, Misses Maud Davis and Ruth Walker, assisted by Chief of Police Black, acting as caterers. All who were present bear witness of having a very enjoyable time.

The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla, once fairly tried, becomes the family medicine, speaks volumes for its excellence and medicinal merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla is Nature's co-worker.

SMETHPORT WINS TWO!

The Home Team Takes Two Games From Kane—The Saturday Game Easy—Burke's Home Run Makes Wednesday's Effort Successful.

Promptly at 3:15 last Saturday, Umpire Mullin yelled "play ball" and the first game of the season between Kane and Smethport began. The game was not as interesting as had been anticipated. Kane's pitcher was knocked out of the box in the third inning. The change did not seem to improve Kane's luck for Smethport played better than ever. Kane's bad luck was not due so much to bad playing as to the fact that they were badly crippled by the absence of three of their best players. Smethport won the game without any great struggle by the following score:

KANE.	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
McDade, s.s.	5	1	1	3	1	4
Maher, 2b.	5	2	0	4	0	4
Huff, c.f.	5	0	1	0	0	0
Caldwell, 3b.	3	1	1	2	1	2
Tracy, c.	4	0	2	5	1	0
Fields, p.	4	0	0	4	3	2
Daly, r.f.	4	0	0	1	0	1
Cavanaugh, l.f.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Gulliver, 1b.	4	1	0	4	2	1
Total	35	6	7	24	9	14

SMETHPORT.	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Tull, p.	5	4	1	0	2	0
R. Young, c. f.	5	3	1	0	0	0
Burke, l. f.	3	3	4	0	0	0
Keefer, 1b.	4	1	1	7	0	1
Fuher, 2b.	3	1	1	5	1	3
Hamlin, 3b.	5	2	3	1	2	0
Bell, s.s.	5	1	2	4	1	3
Kenip, r.f.	5	1	1	1	0	0
T. Young, c.	5	2	2	8	2	0
Total	46	21	16	27	10	7

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Kane	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—6
Smethport	1	0	11	4	5	0	0	0	*	—21

Earned runs, Smethport 4; Kane 0.
2 base hits, Kavanaugh, Tracy, Burke 2, Bell, Keefer, Hamlin.
Passed balls, Young 2, Tracy 0, Caldwell 1.
Wild pitch, Tull.
Base on balls, off Tull 1; off Fields, 4.
Base on hit by pitched ball, Tull.
Struck out by Tull, 8; by Gulliver 2, Fields 2
Left on bases, Kane 5; Smethport 10.
Double play, Daly to Gulliver.

A return game with Kane was played on the Kane grounds Wednesday of this week. Headed by the Echo Cornet Band, rendering highly appreciated music, the two nines and followers formed at 1:30 p. m. and after marching through the principal streets, came to the ball grounds where the game soon commenced. From the start the game gave promise of being intensely interesting and time only proved the prediction. By a glance at the score one will see that only in three innings was any scoring done. Kane made their two runs by unfortunate plays by Smethport, while three of Smethport's four runs were earned. With the bases full, Burke stepped to the plate and knocked a ball over the left field fence, clearing the bases and making a home run amid the tremendous cheering of the Smethport "rooters" and much to the chagrin of the Kane supporters. The treatment received by our boys from the Kaneites, was of the most gentlemanly kind and credit is due the umpire who gave perfect satisfaction. It is certainly hoped that the gentlemanly feeling will prevail between the two places and that more games may be arranged for in the near future. The score:

SMETHPORT.	ab	r	1b	po	a	e
Burke, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keefer, 1b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenip, ss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fuher, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mack, 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tull, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Young, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hackett, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peree, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

KANE.	ab	r	1b	po	a	e
McDade, ss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maher, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evans, 1b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tracy, C., 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillis, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tracy, R., r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kavanaugh, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evans, A., c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulliver, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	37	2	7	24	11	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Smethport	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	*	—4
Kane	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Smethport 3.
Two-base hit—Gulliver.
Home run—Burke.
Passed balls—Gillis 3; Young 1.
Base on balls—off Gulliver 2.
Hit by pitched ball—Mack, Gillis.
Struck out—by Tull 8; by Gulliver 6.
Left on bases—Smethport 4; Kane 7.
Time, 1 hour 50 minutes.
Umpire—McConnell.

Athletes at Crosby.

A wrestling match took place at Crosby on Monday evening between "Dick" Sanford, of Crosby, and Wm. Miller, champion heavy-weight of Canada, whose other name, by the way, is Archie Clyne, also of Crosby.

Promptly at the hour advertised, nine o'clock, the referee, Martin Sanford, of Port Allegany, a brother of one of the contestants, appeared in the ring and announced that the fun would begin. Sanford, one of the alleged wrestlers, was the first to appear, clad in a confident smile and a few other clothes. A few moments later, Miller stepped into the ring, dressed in the same costume except that his smile seemed a trifle thinner. After the usual preliminary remarks, the referee "sicked" 'em on and a cloud of dust arose from the carpet after which the first fall was given to Sanford.

The customary rest was allowed the gladiators, although neither seemed to need it, and then they went at it again. This time they seemed to realize that the thirteen spectators, who had put up their cold fifty cents each, were entitled to some little show for their money, so they "fuddled" around for a few moments before Miller laid down again.

At the close of the match, as someone in the audience cried "fake," the referee developed into a full-fledged wrestler and wanted to bet that he could throw anyone in "town," but no one took him up. The general opinion of the spectators was that Mr. James Cromer would have a "dead cinch" on either of the principals.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with everyone who tries them. 25c

See Holmes & Gilfillan's big stock of common and fancy screen doors and windows just received. Their $1.00 screen doors are nice.

It's all the same, a slight cold, congested lungs or severe cough. One minute cough cure banishes them. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

The low rates offered by the Pennsylvania R.R., for a Sea Shore Excursion, August 1st, are unparalleled. Don't miss the opportunity as it may be the last.

The low rate offered by the Pennsylvania R. R. for an Excursion to the Sea Shore, August 1st, is in accord with the times and every one should embrace this opportunity to take a dip in the great Atlantic Ocean.

The Sea Shore Excursion via the Pennsylvania Railroad, August 1st, promises to be very popular.

Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heart burn, costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

A misstep will often make a cripple for life. A bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment at hand, will not prevent the misstep, but used immediately it will save being a cripple.

Make all your arrangements to take the trip to the Sea Shore via the Pennsylvania R. R., August 1st.

I hereby offer my farm of 100 acres in Corydon township for sale, or exchange for city property in Bradford.

H. F. BUNDY.

If any of our readers have not seen the Atlantic Ocean and we feel assured that there are quite a number, they have a good chance to do so on the Pennsylvania Railroad excursion, August 1st.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Interesting News From Various Localities Picked up by Our Regular Correspondents.

KANE.

Permit me to call the attention of your many readers to the dancing pavilion in Woodland Grove near the P. & E. R. R. station. It is a fine structure 60x100 feet. The pavilion sits nearly on the very summit of the Alleghenies' crest and when the observatory is completed it will afford one of the grandest and most extensive views to be seen in the state. The underbrush is being cleared, walks and avenues laid out and no pains spared to make the place popular, as it will no doubt be because of its fine scenery and the relics of the camp of General Wilkinson, of colonial days, which is only a half mile distant. Many traces of the old camp and fort are still to be seen, time having dealt very lightly with the historic remains of over one hundred years ago. The zeal displayed by a number of our citizens in providing this resort for the public is commendable and they should be encouraged.

Charles Hyde, employed on the Kinzua & Hemlock R. R., was overcome by the heat last Friday, and caused him to fall from a log train on which he was brakeing. He was dragged some distance, sustaining some bad bruises and abrasions and hurt internally. He is now at the sanitarium here and will no doubt fully recover.

On Monday afternoon the rig of Bucktail No. 1, on the Looker farm, was discovered to be on fire. The flames communicated to the oil tank, which was soon all ablaze from a small quantity of oil it contained. The rig and tank belonged to Griffith's & Koester, whose loss, as well as Mr. Looker's, is considerable.

Jas. McDade returned on Sunday from his trip through parts of Europe. He is pleased with what he saw and learned, and arrives home greatly improved in health.

W. B. Risdon, of the United Manufacturing company, has been lying dangerously ill at his home, but is now slightly improved, though not out of danger.

Attorney Neil MacEwen left on Monday for Washington, D. C. From there he goes to Grundy, Va. He will be absent until August 1st.

Charles Osterman, a driller, is on the invalid list from a broken rib, received while at work on the Watson farm in Forest county.

Mrs. John W. Campbell, of North Kane, has gone to Chautauqua Lake for her health. Her little son accompanied her.

E. B. McCoy, of Mt. Jewett, was in town on Saturday.

FARMER'S VALLEY.

Miss Lizzie Putnam, of Colegrove, visited her cousins, Misses Esther and Theresa Swort, a few days last week.

Miss Esther Swort and Miss Putnam visited Mrs. Geo. Grall, of Alton, on Saturday, returning on Sunday.

Mr. Bishop is very sick at his home. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

Mrs. John Hewitt is visiting her brother, Mark Hardie, at Mt. Alton.

W. D. Barton and wife made a short visit in Rixford, on Sunday last.

For indigestion and all other conditions resulting from constipation, go by the book on Beecham's pills.

Book free, pills 25c. At drugstores; or write to B F Allen Co, 365 Canal st, New York.

Sailed the Seas 38 Years.

Capt. A. P. Loud is a prominent resident of Hampden, Me. For 38 years he sailed the seas and upon retiring from that calling, was appointed by the U. S. government to superintend its interests in the Alaska seal fisheries, a position he held five years. In speaking of his experience, he says: "For several years I was greatly troubled with nervousness, and a pain in the region of my heart. It was almost impossible for me to get rest and sleep. Physicians from New York to San Francisco did me no good, but Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Heart Cure speedily and completely cured me. I owe my present and excellent health to them.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller of Irving, Ill. writes that he had a severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all kidney and liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c for large bottle. At F R Foster's and A B Armstrong & Co.'s drug store

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure. This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist, Smethport, Pa.

To Those About to Build.

All persons about to build should call on or write to H. A. Button, architect and builder, Coudersport, Pa. Plans and specifications made on short notice. The best of references given.

For Sale or to Rent.

A house in Smethport. For particulars apply to Dr. Burg Chadwick. 23 7t

The low rate offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad for an excursion to the seashore, August 1st, should be within the means of all desiring to visit these resorts.

The Cross gardens and green houses in Bradford are for rent. These gardens are in excellent shape for raising vegetables for city market. The green houses are as near perfection as can be.
n16-tf H. F. BUNDY.

The low rates offered by the Pennsylvania R. R. for an Excursion to the Sea Shore, August 1st, will allow excursionists to go to either Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, Anglesea or Wildwood.

I have received my new spring stock of carpets in the latest designs and patterns. Prices to suit the times. Most beautiful baby carriages in the market.

JOHN M. REILLY.

Remember the tickets for the Pennsylvania Railroad Excursion to the Sea Shore points are good for ten days, giving plenty of time to enjoy the trip.

A big cut on genuine Washington red cedar shingles at Holmes and Gilfillan's. Selling now at $3.25 per thousand, the cheapest ever sold. Price in Buffalo $4.00.

A carload of windows, doors and screen doors received this week, sold at bargain prices, at Holmes & Gilfillan's.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF LEVARI FAcias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose at public sale on the premises, on Monday, August 13, 1894, at 9 a. m., the following described property:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Bradford, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post on the south side of the road and nine rods more or less east of the east line of lot No. 311 as surveyed November 13, 1841; thence south 31 degrees east thirteen and one-third (13⅓) rods more or less to a post; thence north 58 degrees east twelve rods more or less to a post; thence north 31 degrees west thirteen and one-third (13⅓) rods more or less to a post on the south side of the road; thence south 58 degrees west twelve rods more or less to the place of beginning. Containing one (1) acre of land more or less. Being same land conveyed to John A. Turner first party herein by W. B. Glass and M. M. Glass his wife by deed of even date herewith. The above described land having situate thereon and the same belonging: One oil well with carpenter rig complete, one boiler, one engine, tubing, casing, steam, gas and water lines, tankage, &c., and having thereon part of an old building known as a school house.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of John A. Turner, at the suit of William Chambers, use of E. L. Baldwin.

Berry & Edgett, plaintiff's attorneys.

A. B. WALKER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., July 26, 1894.

F. G. LINDHOLM & CO.

Something New Every Week

We have secured the agency for the W. L. DOUGLAS

SHOES

and are now prepared to show you the latest styles in these good.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your Footwear by purchasing the Douglas Shoes. A guarantee goes with every pair of them. They cannot be beat. Call and see the new styles. This week we open another lot of Wash Good, New and Stylish Patterns. Our grocery department is full of good thing, 1 pound Vienna Baking Powder and a handsome picture for 50 cents.

F. G. LINDHOLM & CO.

220 Main St., Smethport, Pa.

J. N. ADAM & Co

'Tis the little things that make our store great — the all but endless variety of goods we carry and sell, not at fancy prices, but at just enough more than first cost to give us a living profit. Woman's wants are many, but not so many but that we can meet the majority of them.

Take the work-basket of a good housekeeper who believes that "a stitch in time saves nine," for instance. We can furnish it with

—An Aluminum Thimble for 5c.
—A Solid Silver Thimble for 21c.
—Darning Needles, 5c. per paper.
—Stocking Darners, 2c. each.
—Household Darning Cotton, 5c. for a dozen cards.
—Smith & Angell's Darning Cotton, 2 balls for 5c.
—Glove Darners, 9c.
—Hemingway's Glove-mending Silk, 3 colors for 5c.
—Fine Steel Scissors, 25c.
—Triple Extracts, all odors, 9c. oz.
—Needles, Thread, Twist, etc., etc.

Next take the Toilet Goods and see how our prices compare with the drug-store figures:

—Pure Olive Oil Castile Soap, per cake, 9c.
—Colgate's Palm Bath Soap, 9c.
—Buttermilk Soap, 8c.
—Medicated Tar Soap, 10c.
—Cuticura Soap, 15c.
—Pure Vaseline, bottle, 4c.
—Pure Bay Rum, 6 oz Bottle, 18c.
—Witch Hazel, pint bottles, 18c.
—Tetlow's Gossamer Powder, 18c.
—Rice Powder, violet and rose, 10c.
—Wier's Lemon Seltzer for Headaches 10c.
—Triple Extracts, all odors, oz. 25c.
—Lavender Salts, bottle, 25c.

And so on through all the stocks—Jewelry, Leather Goods, Stationery, Notions, House Furnishings, Buttons, Trimmings, etc. The saving is only a cent here, a nickel there and a dime somewhere else, but think how it counts up in the end!

MAIL ORDERS always attended to cheerfully and promptly.

J. N. Adam & Co.,
283-289 Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

It is interesting reading for the prudent buyer to know that we sell summer suits at lower prices than any of our competitors. Don't blow about it either, in half page advertising, but go quietly along giving the biggest kind of value for each dollar, and building up a bigger business by doing it.

All kinds of summer necessities—coolest of serge and flannel suits, negligee shirts, straw hats, duck trousers (as low as a dollar), outing caps, everything to make life worth living in the dog days.

Owen, Bro. Keil & Hanna

292-203 MAIN STREET,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

BUFFALO HORSE EXCHANGE
. . . AND . . .
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

32-42 Edward St., - BUFFALO.

Commission Dealers in High Class Cobs, Coach Pairs, Gentlemen's Road Horses and Saddle Horses. New and second-hand carriages, wagons, and harness of all descriptions.

Particular attention given to parties wishing to dispose of stock.

We are agents for the celebrated Frazier road carts and pneumatic sulkies.

Regular Auction Sale every Saturday. All Grades of Horses and Carriages at Private Sale at all times. Family Broken Horses a Specialty.

C. F. RICHMAN, Prop'r.

H. B. NEWELL, M'g'r.

SMALL & EASY TO TAKE

NEVER NAUSEATE

TOWER SHOE STORE OLEAN, N.Y.

200 Pairs Ladies' Russia Calf, Tan, Lace Shoes—pointed toes, new Blucherette style, all widths and sizes.

PRICE $2.48.

BLOODSWORTH & CO.

If you haven't got time to write call us up over Telephone.

GREAT SALE
— OF —
REMNANTS!

We have on the Remnant Counter an elegant assortment of all kinds of goods at the lowest figures.

Come soon and secure some of the plums.

MRS. T. D. NASH.

H. W. RUBIN & CO.

(AT THE OLD STAND)

ARE NOW READY TO SHOW THE PUBLIC
A COMPLETE LINE OF

SPRING CLOTHING SPRING

CONSISTING OF

Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits

OF THE LATEST PATTERNS AND STYLES.

Prices are as LOW as they can be bought in the City, while the quality is GUARANTEED. Money refunded if not as represented.

Also carry in our MERCHANT TAILORING Department the most complete stock of Foreign and Domestic Goods.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED AT ALL TIMES.
SUITS MADE UP ON SHORT NOTICE!

We carry a FULL LINE of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Men's Shoes, &c.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE STORE

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, &c.

Give Us a Trial Order.

Our Prices are The Lowest.

B. & C.

The Reputation We Have Won
Must and Shall be Maintained.

BURLINGAME & COLEGROVE.

Satisfaction is Guaranteed.

Our Goods are Reliable.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

—— RECEIVED DAILY AT THE STORE OF ——

D. C. YOUNG.

SUMMER GOODS!

In great Profusion.

THE FINEST LINE OF WHITE GOODS

Ever shown in this Place.

ALL THE SPRING NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,

And, in fact, everything ever kept in a GENERAL STORE

New line of SHIRT WAISTS from 50 cents up.

SMETHPORT, PA., May 14, 1894. D. C. YOUNG

SUNSET

will never find you over the washtub if you use

OAK-LEAF SOAP

It makes the clothes clean and white, without the back-breaking process. It will save your strength, save your money, save your clothes. Try it next washday. Sold by all grocers.

GOWANS & SONS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

AND

The McKean County Miner,

ONE YEAR,

One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Address all Orders to the Miner.

Complexion Preserved

DR. HEBRA'S

VIOLA CREAM

Removes Freckles, Pimples, Liver-Moles, Blackheads, Sunburn and Tan, and restores the skin to its original freshness, producing a clear and healthy complexion. [illegible] preparations and perfectly harmless. At all druggists, or mailed for 50cts. Send for Circular.

VIOLA SKIN SOAP [illegible]

G. C. BITTNER & CO., TOLEDO, O.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER

STRICTLY For FAMILY Use.

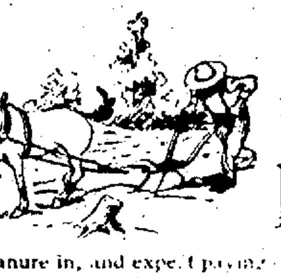
Dropped on sugar suffering children love to take it. Every Mother should have it in the house. It quickly relieves and cures all aches and pains, asthma, bronchitis, colds, coughs, catarrh, cuts, chaps, chilblains, colic, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, earache, headache, whooping cough, inflammation, la grippe, lameness, mumps, muscular soreness, neuralgia, nervous headache, pains in body or limbs, bites, bruises, strains, sprains, stings, swellings, stiff joints, sore throat, sore lungs, toothache, tonsilitis and wind colic. Originated in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician. Its merit and excellence have satisfied everybody for nearly a century. All who use it are amazed at its wonderful power. [illegible]

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.



Don't plough

poor manure in, and expect paying crops. A ton of good manure costs no more than a ton of poor manure.

We'll tell you how to make your farm pay, if you'll send a postal card request for a sample and full information.

BAUGH & SONS COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF RAW BONE MANURES. 20 S. Delaware Ave., Philada.

BROWNELL BROS,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Announce to the people of Smethport and vicinity that their stock is now complete and embraces many

Novelties in Every Department.

Designed for the

EVERY-DAY-TRADE.

OUR SPECULEAN DEPARTMENT is supplied with all the leading brands of Canned and Bottled Goods, including fruits, vegetables, meats, soups, etc.

OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT embraces all the latest fabrics in Dress Goods, White Goods, Table Linens, Damasks, &c.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT can not be beat. Fine Shoes for Ladies' Misses' and Children's wear. Also Men's Youths' and Boys' Boots and Shoes of every description.

We have also in stock a full line of Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Gloves and Mittens.

We are sole agents for the above Suspenders.

Groceries and Provisions and the Best Brands of Flour in the Market.

BEWARE OF FRAUD. [illegible]

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

The following are of the same high standard of merit:

$4.00 and $5.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed.
$3.50 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.
$2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 for Working Men.
$2.00 and $1.75 for Youths and Boys.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed, [illegible] LADIES.
$2.50 and $2.00 Dongola, LADIES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself [illegible]

THIS IS THE BEST $3 SHOE IN THE WORLD
WILL NOT RIP

FOR SALE BY STICKNEY, RITCHIE & CO.

FARM AND GARDEN

FUNGOUS POTATO DISEASES.

The Blight, Macrosporium Disease and Scab. Distinguishing Features and Treatment.

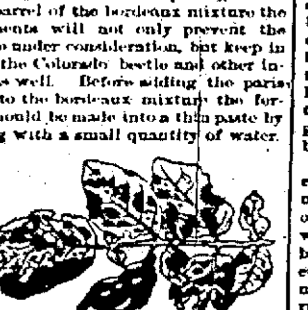
The blight attacks the leaves, stems and tubers. Generally the first effect upon the leaves is the appearance of brownish areas, which soon become soft and foul smelling. So sudden is the appearance of the disease in some cases that fields which one day look green and healthy may within the next day or two become blackened as though swept by fire. The rapid spread of the disease is dependent upon certain condition of moisture and heat. A daily mean or normal temperature of from 72 degrees to 74 degrees F. for any considerable time, accompanied by moist weather, furnishes the best conditions for the spread of the disease. On the other hand, if the daily mean or normal temperature exceeds 77 degrees for a few days the development of the disease is checked. This fact explains why the potato blight fungus seldom occurs to any serious extent in section where the mean or normal daily temperature exceeds for any length of time 77 degrees.

LEAF AFFECTED WITH BLIGHT.

The macrosporium disease attacks the leaves and sometimes the stems, but never the tubers. The disease may appear at any time after the plants are from four to six inches high. It progresses slowly, three weeks or more passing before all the leaves succumb. The tubers stop growing as soon as the leaves are attacked.

The effects of potato scab on the tubers are too well known to require description. The first two diseases are often confounded. Fortunately the bordeaux mixture is the most effective remedy for both blight and macrosporium. For the treatment of scab a solution of corrosive sublimate has given best results. This may be prepared by dissolving 2¼ ounces of corrosive sublimate in about 2 gallons of hot water and after an interval of 12 hours diluting with 13 gallons of water.

For blight and the macrosporium disease apply the bordeaux mixture when the plants are six inches high, and continuing at intervals of 12 or 14 days until five or six applications have been made. If the season is rainy, it is best to make the treatments every 10 days, the object being to keep the plants at all times covered with the fungicide. By adding four ounces of paris green to each barrel of the bordeaux mixture the treatments will not only prevent the disease under consideration, but keep in check the Colorado beetle and other insects as well. Before adding the paris green to the bordeaux mixture the former should be made into a thin paste by mixing with a small quantity of water.



AFFECTED WITH MACROSPORIUM DISEASE.

Potato scab has been very successfully prevented by the use of the corrosive sublimate solution. The potatoes to be planted are simply immersed in the solution for 1½ hours, then spread out to dry, cut and planted in the usual manner. A large barrel offers a convenient receptacle for the solution. The potatoes may be placed in a coarse sack and suspended in the liquid. The corrosive sublimate is very poisonous; therefore it must be used with great care, says Professor Galloway in farmers' bulletin No. 15, from which the foregoing is an abstract.

Sowing Clover Seed.

Upon farming land that is cultivated by crop rotation clover should be sown if it is practicable to do so. For enriching the soil red clover is no doubt one of the best leguminous plants, as it grows rank and sends its roots down deep into the soil. However, where a permanent pasture or meadow is desired, timothy should be sown with clover at the rate of four quarts of timothy to five or six quarts of clover. The first year the clover will be prominent, the next year less clover, and the third season wholly timothy. For the benefit to the soil the next season after seeding wholly with clover, if of the medium red variety, it should be cut in June or early in July for hay and later for seed. This double cropping sends the roots deeper in the soil, which is just what is wanted and is found to be more beneficial than simply close pasturing. Alsike does well, makes good hay, but does not enrich the soil like red clover. Alfalfa will be the best for dry climates, says The American Agriculturist.

About Cutworms.

Professor McCarthy recommends "for destroying the worms the best method is to prepare loosely tied balls of fresh clover or cabbage leaves moistened with a paste of paris green or white arsenic and flour. Place these balls about 20 feet apart throughout the field" before setting out your plants. The worms will come to them and eat and die.

Corn Fodder and Silage.

There appears to be a disposition to plant corn for fodder much thicker than was the rule no more than three or even two years ago. Now we find men in favor of planting corn for the silo and manger feeding with rows only three feet apart, and with a kernel each inch in the drills. It is claimed, with much show of reason, that the corn, even if thick in the drills, is yet so thin in the row that there is a perfect presentation of the foliage to the sun, and therefore full development of the starch and sugar qualities. And while there may be a dwarfage of the earing there will be no less dry matter or feeding units.

It is not proved, we believe, that food solids of the cornstock are less digestible than that of the grain, while it has been shown conclusively by Professor Jordon that the fodder of an average acre of field corn has over 800 more units of food value than the grain husked from it, and the results of many feeding trials point to the fact that the corn crop husked and the cornmeal and fodder fed as judiciously as possible never equal that of a like amount put into the silo or cured in nice shocks, then run, ears and all, through a cutter and fed, as in the case of silage, without separation. John Gould, one of Ohio's progressive farmers, writing in the New York Tribune, tells that farmers in his locality are this season seeding their silage fields more heavily than ever before.

There are few who realize the possibilities of even the present proportions of the business in nonedible fish—that is, the fish used entirely for oil and fertilizer.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE HOME IN WARM WEATHER.

Ways Worth Following to Add to the Family Comfort in Summer.

In planning for the comfort of the household during the heated term the intelligent homemaker realizes that half the battle is gained when a cool appearance is secured. To this end she divests her rooms of every bit of drapery, window, mantel and door hangings, and puts cool looking mattings, which come now in inexpensive and artistic weaves, on the floors.

Covers for the upholstered furniture are very effective and summery in appearance, now that the linen fabrics for them come in graceful rosebud and fern designs and delicate tints. If our housekeeper is very up to date, she can make these coverings herself, their shapely fit being not at all difficult to secure. If it is desired to cover the chandeliers and pictures, a delicate buff tarlatan is most restful to the eye. This sheer material lends itself gracefully to chandelier draping and is additionally ornamental tied down with narrow ribbons of the same hue. It can be used as well laid in smooth folds over mirror and picture frames, held in place at the back by small gimp tacks.

Green shades at the windows are an absolute necessity through the warm days, and, with the indispensable awning, temper the glare in the most grateful way. Those of hunter's green are the best in color and can be bought as low as 49 cents.

Have the hues of your dining room neutral in tone. Do this by banishing gay cloths and brilliant effects of any sort except the box of window plants, whose bloom is a pleasure and whose cultivation is a saving occupation. If your china is strong in color, put it away and use the creamy white. For your relishes have plenty of ice. A pretty table center at a certain suburban home is, for the 6 o'clock dinner, on hot days, a crystal bowl filled with bits of loose ice, among which nest the rosy radish and the succulent olive.

The care of the sleeping rooms in summer is important. Do not make them the day sitting rooms, as is often done unnecessarily. If you have two, furnish one for morning use and the other to sleep in. Let all decorations be as simple as possible. Complexity of ornament is fatiguing, and in summer everything should be restful.

Keep your sewing corner out of your bedroom.

Screen your windows from flies and insects. The best screens are those that cover the entire frame space, hooking into a staple at each side. These are expensive to begin with, but if you own your house or have a long lease more than pay in comfort for the cost. If you cannot put them all over the house, have them in the kitchen and in the bedrooms. In the former they will permit the capricious and careless window shifting of the cook without harm, and in the bedrooms will make possible opening windows both top and bottom, thus securing the best ventilation.

All beds should have very thin sheets, summer blankets and honeycomb spreads. Pillow and bolster cases should be lightly trimmed, and on very hot days in the cool twilight the beds should be uncovered to insure later comfort. At the headboard keep always a large palm leaf fan, and a tray on the small table by the bedside which will hold ice water, a glass, lemons and a bowl of sugar will be found acceptable many times.

In the second room a cool linen covered lounge or divan, with pillows to match, out of the draft, yet within reach of air, will be an inviting siesta nook, with a Turkish stool near on which books and papers are piled. In the closet hang a loose sack or gown of fine muslin, that bit of thin stuff which has ruffle and lace, but not a regular fit. All these may be trifles, but it will be found that much of the discomfort of the summer solstice is lessened by their observance.—New York Times.

She Convinced Them.

The Populist state convention of South Dakota at Mitchell adopted a woman suffrage plank by an almost unanimous vote of the 561 delegates. Mrs. Anna Simmons of Huron obtained leave to address the convention, and they were so pleased with her speech that they extended her time repeatedly and at the close adopted her plank, though it had been declared in advance that no such resolution could possibly be carried. A scene of enthusiasm followed, and for half an hour the convention was given over to rejoicings. Men came to the platform by the dozen to shake hands with Mrs. Simmons and to thank her for her earnest and convincing plea.

Mrs. Boardman Elected.

Mrs. L. C. Boardman, the New York cyclist, has been elected a member of the Mowbray House Cycling association of England. The president of the association is Lady Henry Somerset, and Mrs. Boardman will organize an American branch of the association. This action is the introduction to a more widespread organization, which ultimately hopes to bring the cyclists of all English speaking countries within its fold.—London Gentlewoman.

For Training Domestics.

Mrs. Amory of New York has started a school for the training of waitresses. Women of slight figures, neat of appearance and quick ways are selected as pupils. In this way extra help is supplied households for a single evening or single occasion of any kind, the charges being specified. Not long ago a school for the training of domestic servants was opened in New Orleans by a Mrs. Muller, who is being lauded as a public benefactor by the press of the city.

Sara Yorke Stevenson.

Mrs. Sara Yorke Stevenson, or, as she is better known, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, who recently received the unusual distinction of an honorary degree from the University of Pennsylvania, has long been known as one of the most learned archæologists in the country.

Miss Ackerman's Reward.

Miss Jennie Ackerman had a gift of $1,000 offered her in Australia, but declined it, saying she preferred to leave it for the women's white ribbon work. Such an outcry of protest was made at her refusal that the matter seems to be still pending. Miss Ackerman, who has invested seven years of work in Australia without fee or reward, except as it came in collections, might well allow friends to give her this deserved testimonial.—Boston Woman's Journal.

"Queen Elizabeth."

The town of Williamsbridge, N. Y., is controlled politically by a woman "boss." She is Mrs. Elizabeth Heilman and is known as "Queen Elizabeth." She is postmistress, deals in real estate, is a lobbyist at Albany, is a notary public and has made Williamsbridge a good, bustling town out of the sleepy village it was. Incidentally she has made $150,000 during the past four years. She is a comely widow, "fair, fat and 40."—Chicago Tribune.

A Secret Defined.

A secret is a thing which you communicate to one whom you can trust. He, in turn, tells it to somebody that he can trust, and that somebody reveals it to another somebody whom he can trust. And so it goes the rounds, but it is still a secret, although everybody knows it.—Boston Transcript.

Life savers on the French coast are hereafter to be aided by trained dogs.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

The Most Highly Prized of All the Surviving Orders of Chivalry.

Of all the orders of medieval chivalry which have survived the shock of successive revolutions on the continent of Europe since the great cataclysm of 1789, that of the Golden Fleece is perhaps the most distinguished and the most highly coveted by personages of royal birth or of illustrious patrician lineage. Students of the history of the art or science of heraldry will learn with interest and pleasure that, the Order of the Toison d'Or of Spain having been conferred on the Duke of York, his royal highness was on Tuesday invested, at Marlborough House, with the insignia of the order by the Prince of Wales, himself a knight of the order, acting in the name of the queen regent and on behalf of the young king of Spain. The secretary of the Spanish embassy, as chancellor of the order, read the royal commission creating the duke a knight, and the august ceremony was also attended by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Duc d'Aumale as knights of the order, and by the Spanish embassador and the Earl of Kimberley, her majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The Duke of York only received the badge of the order, in the shape of the figure of a sheep in embossed gold suspended from a heavy chain of gold, but at a chapter of the order or at great court functions at Madrid he would be entitled to wear the full robes, consisting of a long mantle of crimson velvet, cut in the fashion of a sacerdotal cope, richly embroidered at the borders with emblematic devices of stars, half moons and fleeces in gold and lined with white satin, over a doublet and hose of crimson damask. The full robes also comprise a "chaperon," or hood, with a long flowing streamer of black satin, but this headgear has in modern times been generally dispensed with.

Originally the robes of the order, which was founded in 1429 by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, were of crimson cloth lined with white lamb's wool, and this circumstance has somewhat strengthened the theory that the golden fleece was instituted by Philip the Good in grateful recognition of the immense treasures which the Duke of Burgundy had acquired from the wool of the flocks reared on his vast estates in Flanders. Be it as it may, the woolen costume was changed in 1473 at a chapter held at Valenciennes for the more costly materials of velvet, taffeta, damask and gold embroidery.—London Telegraph.

CATCH QUESTIONS.

Some Puzzling Queries That Appear Not Hard to Answer.

If a goose weighs 10 pounds and a half its own weight, what is the weight of the goose? Who has not been tempted to reply on the instant 15 pounds? the correct answer being, of course, 20 pounds. It is astonishing what a very simple query will sometimes catch a wise man napping. Even the following have been known to succeed:

How many days would it take to cut up a piece of cloth 50 yards long, one yard being cut off every day?

A snail climbing up a pole 20 feet high ascends five feet every day and slips down four feet every night. How long will the snail take to reach the top of the post?

A wise man having a window one yard high and one yard wide, requiring more light, enlarged his window to twice its former size, yet the window was still only one yard high and one yard wide. How was this done?

This is a catch question in geometry, as the preceding were catch questions in arithmetic. The window was diamond shaped at first and was afterward made square.

As to the two former, perhaps it is scarcely necessary seriously to point out that the answer to the first is not 50 days, but 49, and to the second not 20 days, but 16, since the snail, who gains one foot each day for 15 days, climbs on the sixteenth day to the top of the pole and there remains.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Where Woman Comes Last.

An Arab—meaning a tent dweller; in an equine sense the town dweller is no Arab—loves first and above all his horse. No one need to recite the oft sung affection he will lavish upon him. Next he loves his firearm. This, poetically speaking, ought to be a six foot, gold inlaid, muzzle loading horror of a matchlock, which would kick any man but an Arab flat on his back at every shot, but actually, in Algeria or Tunis, when he lives near a city, it is more apt to be a modern English breechloader. You must fly from the busy haunts of men to find the matchlock. Next to his gun he loves his oldest son. Last comes his wife—or one of his wives perhaps.

Daughters don't count—I mean the Arab doesn't take the trouble to count them unless in so far as they minister to his comfort, dietetic or otherwise. Until some neighbor comes along and proposes to marry—in other words, to make a still worse slave of one of them—she is only a chattel, a soulless thing. And yet she is said to be a pretty, amiable, helpful being—said to be, for no one by any hap ever chances to cast his eyes on one worth seeing. This disregard for women, be it said to their honor, does not always apply to the Bedouins of the Syrian and Arabian deserts.—New York Journal.

PLAYING IN THE GARRET.

Some of the Resources and Pleasures of the Playroom Under the Roof.

"There is one delight," said a man who was reared in a small town, "that I suppose many children born in great cities never know, and that is the delight of playing in the garret. Many city children, to be sure, have relatives in the country or in smaller cities or towns whom they have visited, who live in houses with garrets, and these know something of the delights of the garret, but there must be many city children who never even heard the name.

"For myself, I remember well a garret to which I used to climb in rainy weather up a steep and narrow flight of stairs. It was warm and rather stuffy in the garret, but the rain made music on the shingled roof, and the garret itself was full of treasures. There was room, to begin with, space to move about in, though you needed to look out a little for the timber in the sloping roof. There was a swing from two of the beams, and we used to swing and swing in that and never get tired of it. There was a chimney up through this garret, a great, big, friendly chimney, and we used to play tag around that chimney until we couldn't run any more. There was a great lot of old magazines, and these were an unfailing source of delight. There were old books in queer type, and with strange looking pictures. There were queer old hair covered trunks, with round tops, studded with brass headed nails. In these trunks and around in the garret were curious, old fashioned men's clothes, and the most extraordinary gowns and capes and hats of women—not fancy costumes, but the real things, such as they actually wore many years ago, and looking stranger than anything you could hire at a costumer's. We used to dress up sometimes in those old, old things and parade around in the garret and have great times generally, and so forgot ourselves in the delights of the garret that the very world itself looked strange when we came down stairs and back to it.

"What is there in the big city that takes the place of the garret?"—New York Sun.

CUSTOMS OF COSTERS.

They Lead a Precarious Life, but Are Philosophers All the Time.

A writer in the London Quiver says that the costers are now a large class. Though the coster's work is extremely hard and his profits are precarious he lives for a good purpose. When he speaks of himself as "a general dealer," he means that he trades in anything which enables him to turn an honest penny. His ordinary mode of life is even lower than is meant by living from hand to mouth. When he turns out in the small hours of the morning to look round the markets, he may not even know whether this traffic for the day will consist in fish, vegetables or fruit. He may take a hasty penny breakfast in the street and then go to Billingsgate with the idea of "loading up" with the first, only to find that everything is too dear, and then he must hie away to Spitalfields or Covent Garden. When he thus arises with the lark, he cannot tell whether he will have "a good day" or a very poor one.

The most despairing time of all is when the markets all round are too dear to allow of the barrow being "loaded up." If the coster can clear 3 or 4 shillings in the day, he will not be downhearted, and should he earn nothing, or even make a loss, he looks at the matter as philosophically as one could expect. There are shrewd business men among the costers who rise into thriving shopkeepers. The bank establishment for their own use teaches them to save, and the evening for receiving deposits will be one of the liveliest of the week. The fact is also learned that there is strength in unity, so that the London Union of General Dealers in its way exercises as farreaching an influence as a city guild.

The chairman might correctly have described himself in the words of one of his brethren, "I ain't a eddicated person, but I know wot's wot." He proved this characteristic by rising into a thriving tradesman, having one or two shops, and when on one occasion his errand boy stole a box containing nearly 100 sovereigns the police would not believe that such a man had so much money to be stolen. The fact was as stated, however, and the "general dealer" still continued to make progress, while he was well known to Lord Shaftesbury, who publicly alluded to him as "My friend ——." At first sight it may appear to be a humble thing to be a leading spirit among such humble folk, but in a way there is ample scope for administrative ability and enterprise.

The Tenor's Little Joke.

A popular tenor, whose dislike to encores is well known, had been singing "Come Into the Garden, Maud," when there arose a vehement outcry for an encore.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the singer as soon as the noise had somewhat abated, "I am sorry to inform you that Maud is laboring under a severe cold. In fact, her mamma has just sent her to bed. Under these circumstances it will be quite useless for me to ask Maud to come into the garden again this evening. As soon as she has recovered I shall only be too happy to oblige you."—London Tit-Bits.

Behind the Age.

When the Mother Hubbard toilet was abroad in the land, one Ohio town distinguished itself by passing a law prohibiting the wearing of the gown outside of house limits. And the landlady of a small village inn in England has handed herself down to posterity in similar fashion by refusing to let two women cyclists, clad in knickerbocker suits, sit down to dinner in her public coffee room.

DON'T BE FOOLED

by the dealer who brings out something else, that pays him better, and says that it is "just as good." Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery *is guaranteed.* If it don't benefit or cure, you have your money back. No other medicine of its kind is so certain and effective that it can be sold so. Is any other likely to be "just as good"?

As a blood-cleanser, flesh-builder, and strength-restorer, nothing can equal the "Discovery." It's not like the sarsaparillas, or ordinary "spring medicines." At all seasons, and in all cases, it purifies, invigorates, and builds up the whole system. *For every blood-taint and disorder, from a common blotch or eruption, to the worst scrofula, it is a perfect, permanent, guaranteed remedy.*

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures Catarrh in the Head.

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Begin the New Year aright and get your insurance written by W. F. Specht.

It's just as easy to try One Minute Cough Cure as anything else. It's easier to cure a severe cold or cough with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cure. Better medicine; better result; better try it. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong Druggist, Smethport.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever, corns and skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Frank R. Foster, Druggist.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone stifles, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by A. B. Armstrong Druggist, Smethport Pa.

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JEAN CHOUAN.

He is 15 3-4 hands high; Weighs 1500 pounds; Is pure blood French Draft Stock; Imported from France 1888; Is Registered in France and America. He is one of the finest French Horses in Pennsylvania.

He will make the season at the following Places:

PORT ALLEGANY, Thursdays and Fridays.
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TERMS, $10 To Insure.

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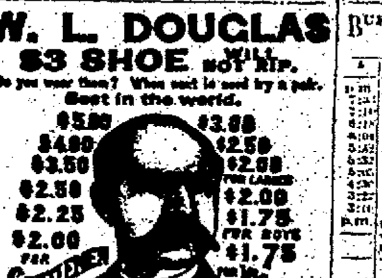

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

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TRAVELERS GUIDE.

TIME TABLE

WESTERN NEW YORK PENNSYLVANIA

In effect Feb. 18, 1894

Trains leave Smethport for Larrabee, Eldred, Olean, Bradford, Rochester and Buffalo, as follows:

BUFFALO EXPRESS..........9:18 A. M.
BUFFALO MAIL..........2:31 P. M.

Train leaving Smethport at 2:31 p. m. connects at Olean with River Division for Allegany, Salamanca, Oil City and Pittsburg.

For Clermont, Johnsonburg, and points south,
CLERMONT MAIL..........7:13 A. M.
CLERMONT ACCOMMOD'N..........12:30 P. M.
LOCAL..........7:00 P. M.

Clermont Mail connects through to Johnsonburgh.

Get Time Tables giving full information from A. E. WORKER, Ticket Agent.
R. BELL, General Sup't,
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Direct lines between Bradford, Kane and the Elk county oil field.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY [illegible]

WESTWARD.				EASTWARD.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
7 45		8 37	ar..Bradford..lv	7 30		
7 03		8 31	Kinzua Junct'n	[illegible]		
6 57		8 19	Aiken	[illegible]		
[illegible]		[illegible]	Davis	[illegible]		
[illegible]		8 31	Simpson	[illegible]		
[illegible]		8 17	Ormsby	[illegible]		
5 43		7 37	Smethport	[illegible]		
5 55		7 20	Mt. Jewett	9 20		
5 10		6 30	Kane	10 15		
4 45			Carlson	10 45		
4 34			Spring Creek	[illegible]		
4 11			Sheffield J.	11 40		
4 02			Watson	11 51		
3 20			Marienville	12 25		
1 05			Clarion	2 55		
12 15			Foxburg	3 17		
11 40			Parker	[illegible]		
11 10			Petrolia	[illegible]		
11 05			Karns	4 40		
10 40			Mellerstown	[illegible]		
10 10			Butler	[illegible]		
8 15			Wildwood	7 05		
7 30			Allegheny	7 45		
a.m.				p.m.		

JNO. C. McKENNA, Superintendent.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway

THE SHORT LINE.

On and after June 17, 1894, passenger trains Between, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, Bradford, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney and the Coal and Lumber Regions of Pennsylvania, will leave Bradford and Mt. Jewett, daily except Sunday, as follows:

LEAVE BRADFORD—EAST BOUND.

7.45 a. m.—Buffalo & Rochester Express—For Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden, Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy and Rochester.

2 15 p. m.—Mail—For Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden, Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy, and Rochester.

5.10 p. m.—Buffalo Express—Daily. For Limestone, Carrollton, Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden and Buffalo.

LEAVE MT. JEWETT—SOUTH-BOUND.

9.02 a. m.—Accommodation—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois and Punxsutawney.

2.37 p. m.—Mail—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois and Punxsutawney.

Thousand Mile Tickets, good for passage between all stations, at two cents per mile.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars. An excess charge of TEN CENTS will be collected by Conductors when fares are paid on trains, from all stations where a Ticket Office is maintained.

For time tables and full information call on or address any of the Company's agents, or
D. LUNDERGAN, Agent Bradford, Pa.
EDWARD C. LAPEY,
R. G. MATTHEWS, Gen'l Superintendent, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Rochester, N. Y.
Buffalo, N.Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect Nov. 19th, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

8:25 a. m.—Train 8, daily except Sunday, for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:20 p. m., New York 10:10 p. m., Baltimore 7:20 p. m., Washington, 8:37 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

3:00 p. m.—Train 6, daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., New York 7:33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:00 a. m.

9:10 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 a.m., New York 9:33 a. m., 10:35 a. m. Sundays. Baltimore 6:20 a. m. Washington 7.40 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Baltimore. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg.

WESTWARD.

6:10 a. m.—Train 1, daily except Sunday for Ridgway, DuBois Clermont and intermediate stations, leaves Ridgway 3:00 p. m. for Erie.

10:25 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and intermediate stations.

7:05 p. m.—Train 11 daily except Sunday Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 1 leaves Renovo 6:35 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Emporium Junction [illegible]. Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a. m., Washington a. m. 7:50, Baltimore 8:55 a. m., Wilkesbarre 10:15 a. m. daily except Sunday, arriving at Emporium Junction 7:05 p. m. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport and passenger coaches to Kane. Train 3, leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., daily arriving at Emporium Junction 10:25 a.m., with Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and, passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

Daily except Sunday.

NORTH.	STATIONS.	SOUTH.
A. M. Lv.		Ar. A. M.
9 40	Ridgway	[illegible]
9 55	Johnsonburg	[illegible]
10 [illegible]	Glen Hazel	[illegible]
10 19	Straight	[illegible]
10 24	Instanter	[illegible]
[illegible]	Smith's Run	[illegible]
10 37	Wooddale	[illegible]
10 45	Clermont	[illegible]

Connections are made with train 1, at Johnsonburg at 3:10 p. m. for Erie and intermediate points, arriving at Erie at [illegible] also at Ridgway with train 6, leaving Ridgway at 1:45 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Monday, [illegible] 16, 1893.

AR. EASTW'D.			STATIONS.	LV. WESTW'D.		
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.35	8.02	1.05	Coudersport	8.35	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.36	8.01	12.55	Pine Creek Jc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.55	7.59	12.56	Hammond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.50	7.56	12.51	Fish Basket	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.47	7.54	12.50	Olmsted	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.41	7.50	[illegible]	Mina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.32	7.44	[illegible]	Knowlton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.27	7.40	12.33	Roulette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.14	7.32	12.23	Burtville	9.06	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.06	7.25	12.16	Coleman	9.11	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.00	7.20	12.11	Port Allegany	9.15	[illegible]	[illegible]

PINE CREEK DIVISION.

1.06 p m 6 15 a m Coudersport a m 7.10 p m [illegible]
1.11 6 16 Pine Creek Junction 7.07 [illegible]
1.17 6.24 Fair Grounds 7.02 [illegible]
1.20 6 27 Ladona 6.59 [illegible]
1.25 6.33 Sweden Valley 6.53 [illegible]

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Sup't

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA R. R.

TIME TABLE.

Took effect Monday, July 16th, 1894.

5	3	1	STATIONS.	2	4	6
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	Ar. Dp.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
[illegible]	2:15	9:00	Keating	9:15	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1:30	[illegible]	Cowley Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1:25	8:35	Austin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		8:00	Costello	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	Wharton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	Brooks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		7:10	Hull	11:30	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	Cross Fork Jc	12:20	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	Galeton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	Dp. Ar.	p.m.	p.m.	
	p.m.	a.m.	Cross Fork Br.	p.m.	p.m.	
	4:20	6:10	ar Cr F'k Jc dp	12:25	[illegible]	
	3:20	5:40	dp Cross F'k ar	1:25	[illegible]	

H. Hutchinson, Train Master. C. W. Goodyear, Gen'l Manager.

$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS

of either sex, any age, in any part of the country, at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

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